



LATINO/HISPANIC YOUTH IN OAKLAND

DATA REPORT

NOVEMBER 2008

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME & DELINQUENCY

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I. INTRODUCTION

Latino/Hispanics represent the largest minority group in the United States, in California and the second largest minority group in Oakland, after African Americans. The United States and communities throughout the country are becoming more diverse every year and valuable data about the growing population of Latinos/Hispanics must grow as well. In this report, we focus on the Latino/Hispanic youth population ages 12-17 (junior high and high school) in Oakland, California. Understanding segments of our local population is important to the overall well being of the group and of the community. Additionally providing important information about a growing population can help identify the needs of the Latino/Hispanic youth in Oakland and clarify ways the community can begin to target their efforts to facilitate effective interventions or services/programs to support Latino/Hispanic youth. There are very few data sources that provide comprehensive data on the Latino youth population in Oakland. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) came to a similar conclusion regarding Asian and Pacific Islander youth which influenced the first-ever effort to provide a comprehensive look at youth of different Asian and Pacific Islander (API) ethnicities on a city-wide basis. Their efforts lead to a data report first published in November 2003 and updated in 2007 entitled, *Under the Microscope: Asian and Pacific Islander Youth in Oakland*, which focused on interrelated issues of juvenile justice, education, and behavioral health among API groups in Oakland. Similarly, the purpose of this report is to provide comprehensive data that focuses on Latino youth in Oakland for the purpose of providing substantive information to community members, leaders, practitioners, advocacy groups, and policy makers.

A. REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report is organized as follows:

Section I introduces the Latino data report, identifies the report's purpose, organization, and methodology.

Section II defines the category of Latinos/Hispanics, provides a history of the definition as used in the United States and particularly in Census data collection, and presents population and other statistical data on Latinos/Hispanics at the national, state, and local level.

Section III discusses data on Latino youth in the Oakland Unified School District (OUSD) and specifically Latino/Hispanic Limited English Proficiency (LEP) students. Such data includes the youth population in Oakland, OUSD enrollment K-12, truancy data, course completion requirements for UC and CSU entrance, drop out rates, grade point averages (GPAs), suspension incidences by reason, English Language breakdown in OUSD schools, LEP Latino/Hispanic population distribution, English learners and redesignated students.

Section IV reports some of the survey results from the California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) for Oakland Unified School District on primarily violence and safety. We also report some of the survey results related to after school activities and after-school home care supervision.

Section V addresses national, state, county and city juvenile delinquency trends with a specific focus on Latino/Hispanic youth.

Section VI reports health care access and discusses five areas of behavioral health for Latino/Hispanic youth: 1) Mental Health, 2) Substance Abuse, 3) Substance Abuse and anti-social behavior, 4) Teenage Pregnancy, and 5) Help-Seeking Behavior in Adolescents.

B. METHODOLOGY

This report focuses on Latino/Hispanic youth in the city of Oakland, California. Two major challenges posed in the research of each subject area was the lack of data disaggregated by specific subgroup ethnicities within the Latino/Hispanic category and several of the data sources from prior years have not been updated. The first challenge could be significant because there may be differences across various nationalities that the research omits. The vast majority of Latinos/Hispanics in California and Oakland are Mexican. However, the number of Central Americans has grown and is also a very significant group to disaggregate in order to understand whether or not language, education and income differences exists among different Latino/Hispanic subgroups.

In the demographics section, all information comes from the United States Census Bureau. The comparative information is based on “Hispanic/Latinos (of all races).” This report attempts to be as inclusive as possible; therefore, the population included everyone who identified with that group. Because people could identify as being “Hispanic/Latino” regardless of race, the sums of the populations given for each racial group do not equal the total population.

The education report examines the K-12 Latino/Hispanic youth population (ages 5-17). Data in this section were primarily obtained from the Oakland Unified School District (OUSD) and the California Department of Education.

The section that discusses the survey results on violence and safety issues was collected from the California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) and the data presented is specific to the students surveyed in the Oakland Unified School District.

The juvenile justice report examines the Latino/Hispanic youth population ages 10-17. Most of the data included in this section have been gathered from government agencies such as the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reports and the Alameda County Probation Department. A major challenge to data collection in this section was that uniform standards to report an offender’s race or ethnicity do not exist in the Probation Department. Oftentimes an individual police officer assumes and designates the race of a person, which can lead to inaccuracies in the data.

The behavioral health report is split in five sections: mental health, substance abuse, substance abuse and anti-social behavior, teenage pregnancy and help-seeking behavior in adolescents. Data were mainly compiled from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA), the Alameda County Public Health Department, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), and National Vital Statistics Reports. Data collection for the behavioral health section was the most challenging since most of the available data was not standardized and often not disaggregated by race or ethnicity. Similarly challenging was the limited data on the health of Latino/Hispanic youth.

II. DEFINING LATINO/HISPANIC ETHNO-RACIAL CATEGORY

Hispanic is a US governmental term that recognizes those individuals who are of *Spanish*-speaking descent. That is to say, *Hispanic* refers to people who have a linguistic affiliation with countries where Spanish is the dominant spoken language. *Latino* is a term which refers to individuals with some sort of national affiliation with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Both terms are regarded as inadequate markers of ethnicity or race. The primary reason for this inadequacy is that each term assumes a degree of ethnic and racial homogeneity that is contrary to reality. In addition to the great diversity of countries within regions as large as Latin America there exists a great deal of ethno-racial diversity within those Latin American nations themselves. Nevertheless, in today's society, the term *Latino* is more commonly used than *Hispanic*, despite the controversy. In this data book the term *Latino* and *Hispanic* is used interchangeably and, in many cases, both terms are mentioned.

A. A BRIEF HISTORY OF LATINOS AND RACIAL CLASSIFICATION IN THE US CENSUS

In the 2000 Census, people of Spanish/Hispanic/Latino descent could mark Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican or other Latino/Hispanic and go on to write in the specific country of origin (Figure 1). "Latino" appeared as a valid term for ethnic identification for the first time in the 2000 Census.

FIGURE 1
SAMPLE QUESTION FROM 2000 CENSUS FOR HISPANIC ETHNICITY

5. Is this person Spanish/ Hispanic/ Latino? Mark ☒ the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

<input type="checkbox"/> No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — Print group. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Below the checkboxes is a row of 15 empty boxes for writing the specific country or group name.

Source: US Census Bureau and US Department of Commerce Economics and Statistics Administration, *The Hispanic Population: Census 2000 Brief*, accessed 1/28/2008.

For those who marked the "other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino" category there was also space to specify "Hispanic origin." The development of the other category has been a 30 year process beginning in the 1970 Census, the first time that a separate question for people of "Hispanic" origin was offered. The term "Hispanic" emerged as a marker of ethnicity as a result of a communal determination for cultural recognition. In response to the demands of various Latino community groups, in 1970 the Census Bureau included a question in the census long forms that asked for self-identification based on "Hispanic" ethnic origins. According to a 2000 Census brief prior to 1970, Hispanic origin was determined only indirectly; for example, the 1960 and 1950 censuses collected and published data for "persons of Spanish surname" in five

southwestern states, whereas the 1940 census identified people who reported Spanish as their “mother tongue.” Mexican was included as a category within the race question only in the 1930 census (US Census, 2001).

The Census Bureau initially rejected the demand for self-identification on the grounds that such a data-collection method was untested and liable to yield inaccurate results. In response, the White House ordered the Secretary of Commerce and the Census bureau to use the self-identifying “Hispanic” category. Due to bureaucratic mishaps, the question appeared only on the long forms which were being mailed to a sample 5 percent of households. As a result, many of the same Latino community based organizations demanding a shift in census-based markers of ethnicity protested the 1970 census results. The political demand for a new category on all mail-out and mail-back questionnaire forms in both English and Spanish was the driving force behind the full-fledged emergence of the “Hispanic” ethnicity option in the 1980 census.

1993 marked a turning point for Latinos in the United States and their historically difficult interaction with the US Census. In July of that year the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) declared it would review the accepted ethno-racial categories utilized for government data collection. There were two key proposals offered for the transformation of race and ethnic data collection methodologies: the first was the addition of a “multiracial” category and the second was to transform the “Hispanic” category from an ethnic designation to a racial one. The second proposal essentially would force the Census to reclassify the term “Hispanic” (in which Hispanics could be of any race but only of one ethnicity) into a racial marker where Hispanics were a unified racial group. However, unlike the organized political response of the Latino community during the 1970 Census racial classification debate, the 1993 OMB review garnered little response or involvement from Latino community organizations (Rodriguez, 2000). The OMB review ended in a decision not to implement either proposal as both would result in an undercount of Latinos and Whites. The fundamental purpose of the OMB hearings was to reassess the function of established notions of race and ethnicity in government demographic data collection, especially as used by the US Census. As the Latino/Hispanic population grew in the United States, so did the need to reclassify the group collectively and to identify more, not less, subgroups within the group. The 2000 Census allows Hispanic individuals to identify as Mexicans, Puerto Ricans or Cubans but also allows people to write-in and directly indicate their Hispanic origin.

B. DEMOGRAPHICS OF LATINOS/HISPANICS

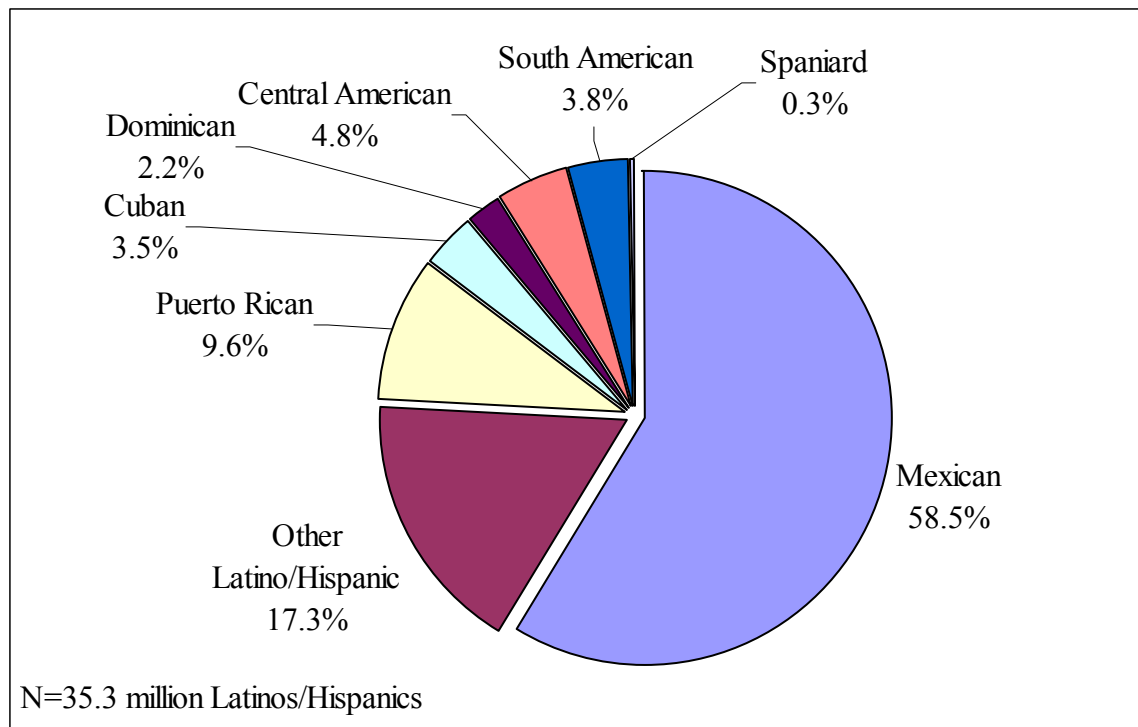
The following demographic data is included in this report to provide background information that will better support the issues and topics raised in later chapters.

1. LATINOS/HISPANICS IN THE UNITED STATES

In the last few decades, the Hispanic/Latino population has grown tremendously in the United States. Out of the 281.4 million United States residents counted in the Census 2000, almost 13% (35.3 million) were Latino/Hispanic. Of the 35.3 million Latinos counted by the Census Bureau 58.5% were Mexican, 17.3% other Latino/Hispanic, 9.6% Puerto Rican and 3.5% Cuban. The Latino/Hispanic population in 1990 represented 9% (22.4 million) of the total US population

(248.7 million). Within the decade, between 1990 and 2000 the Latinos/Hispanic population grew by 57.9%. Between 2005 and 2006, Latinos accounted for almost half of the national population growth (2.9 million). The growth of the Latino population in the United States is certainly not a recent trend. In a quarter century the Latino population of the United States, according to the US Census, has increased from 14.6 million in 1980 to 44.2 million in 2006.

FIGURE 2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNITED STATES HISPANIC POPULATION
BY ETHNIC GROUP, 2000



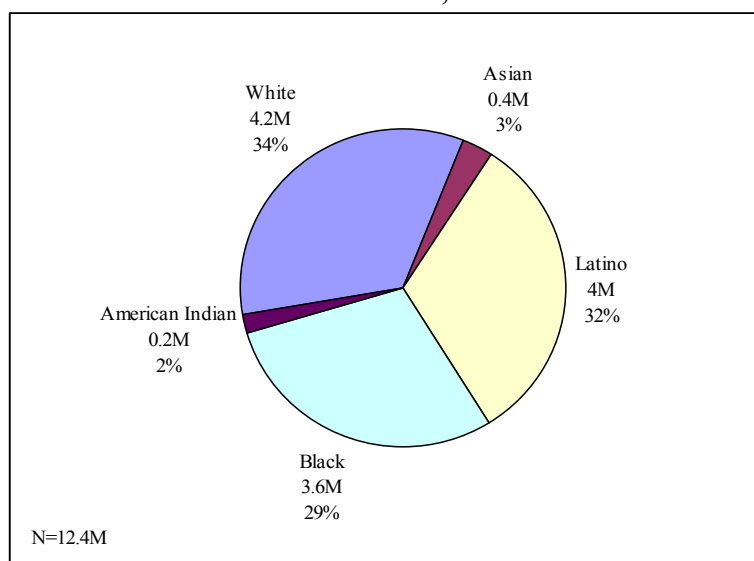
Source: US Census Bureau and US Department of Commerce Economics and Statistics Administration, *The Hispanic Population: Census 2000 Brief*, accessed 1/28/2008.

- Most Latinos/Hispanics in the United States are of Mexican (58.5%) descent or ancestry. The largest Mexican populations are concentrated in California, Texas, Illinois, and Arizona (with population estimates greater than one million).
- According to the US Census, the second largest group of Latinos in the United States, (6.1million people) indicated that they were of ‘Other Latinos/Hispanic’ (17.3%) background. It is possible that those who indicated that they were of ‘Other Latinos/Hispanic’ background are of mixed race and ethnicity. It may also be the case that Latinos/Hispanics who have been in the United States for several generations have formed other identities.
- Among Central Americans (4.9%), the Census reports that Salvadorans represent the largest sub Latino group percentage with 1.9 million people, 372,000 (1.1%) reported Guatemalan background, and 218,000 (0.6%) were Honduran. There are twice as many Puerto Ricans (9.6%) than there are Central Americans (4.8%).
- South Americans and Cubans represent 3.8% and 3.5% of the US population, respectively.

- According to the Census most Latinos/Hispanics live in the Western (43.5%) or Southern (32.8%) part of the country.
- Of the 35.3 million Latinos/Hispanics in the United States reported in the 2000 Census, 50 percent lived in California (11.0 million) and Texas (6.7 million). However, New Mexico reported the largest proportion of Hispanics/ Latinos (42.1%) of any state.
- The smallest US Latinos/Hispanics populations are Dominicans (2.2%) and Spaniards (0.3%).

While Hispanics and Latinos represent a significant proportion of the population, they also represent more than a fourth of all children living in poverty in the United States. According to the National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP, 2007), 13 million children live in families with income below the Federal poverty level (\$20,650 a year for a family of four). Latino, along with Black and Native American children are disproportionately poor relative to their share of the population. However, it remains the case that most impoverished children in the United States are White as indicated in figure 3. In the ten most populated states, child poverty rates range from 19% in Florida to 35% in Pennsylvania. The State of California, along with 16 other states, has poverty rates in the range of 15-19%.

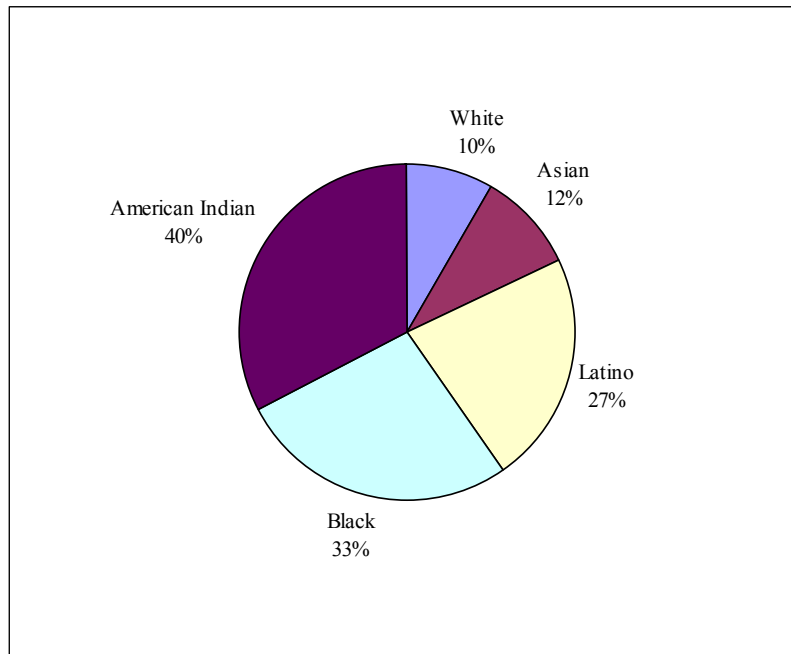
FIGURE 3
NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES,
BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2006



Source: National Center for Children in Poverty. *Who Are America's Poor Children?*, http://www.nccp.org/publications/pub_787.html; accessed on 1/22/07.

- The largest number of poor children in America are White (4.2 million children or 34%), followed by Latino (4 million children or 32%) and Black children (3.6 million children or 29%).
- A majority of American children in poverty are ethnic minorities (66%).

FIGURE 4
PERCENT OF CHILDREN IN POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2006

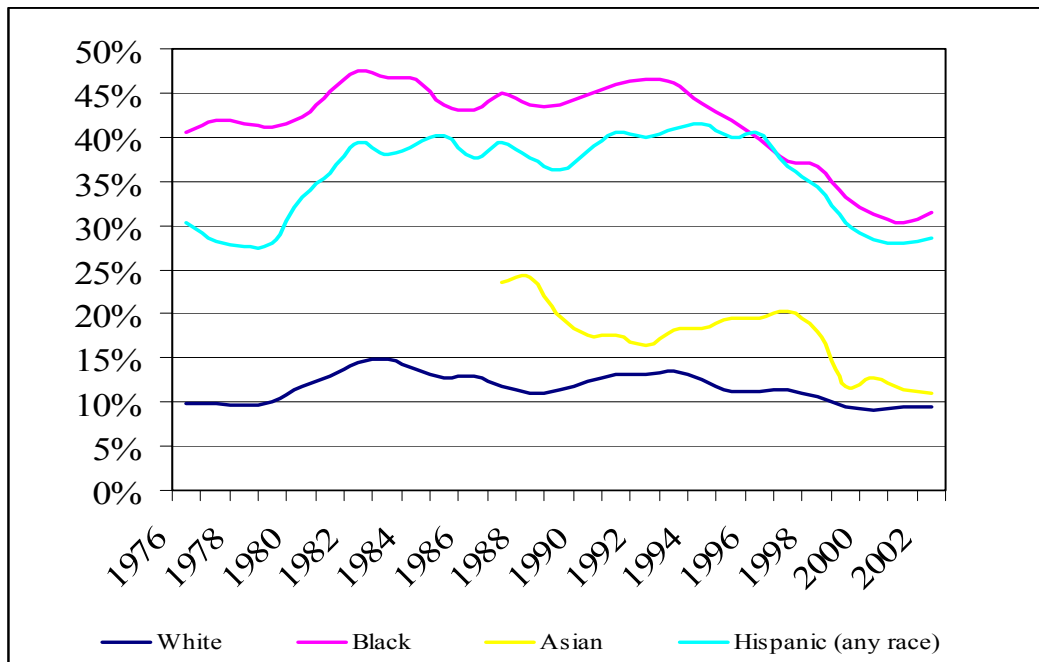


Source: National Center for Children in Poverty. *Who Are America's Poor Children?*, http://www.nccp.org/publications/pub_787.html, accessed on 1/22/07.

- 40% of all Native American children live in poor families, followed by 33% of African American and 27% of Latino/Hispanic children.

Child poverty is associated with many ill effects on the lives of the children and their families which can include (but not limited to) inadequate and decent housing conditions, food and transportation needs, lack of health care access, challenges with educational achievement and attainment, and overall life opportunities. When children face serious poverty, the stress of their circumstance and that of their family can often affect their educational decisions at a very early age. In fact, the lower your income, the higher the risk of school drop out and vice versa. As indicated in the next figure, high school aged youth in the United States between 1975-2000 exhibited much higher drop out rates among low income families than among high income families. Additionally, ethnic minorities, Latinos specifically, showed a much higher drop out rate nationally between 1975-2000 than their White counterparts. These statistics are also associated with youth delinquency rates particularly since dropping out of school can lead to trouble with the law.

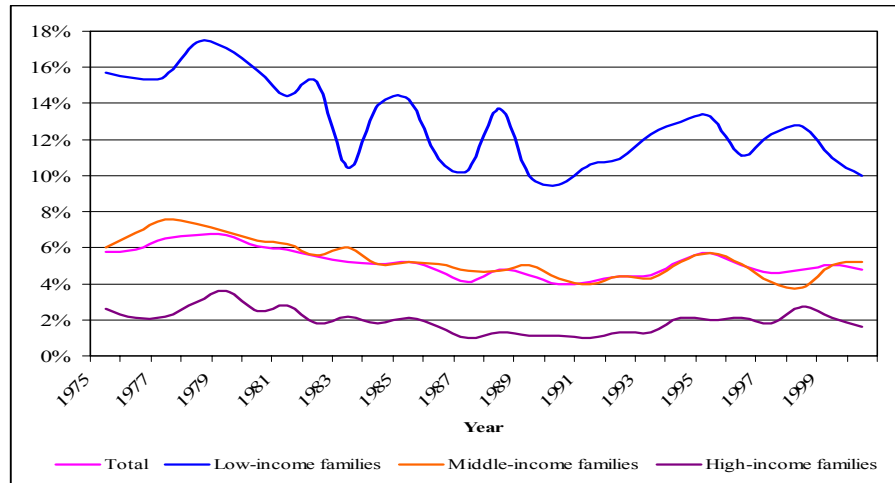
FIGURE 5
PERCENT OF JUVENILES IN POVERTY (UNDER AGE 18), UNITED STATES,
FROM 1976 TO 2002, BY ETHNICITY



Source: OJJDP: *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report*. Accessed online at: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/nr2006/downloads/NR2006.pdf>, accessed 12-3-07.

- Between 1975 and 2002, Latino/Hispanic juveniles had the second highest percentages living in poverty in the United States, much higher than the rate of White and Asian youth. In 1976, about 30 percent of Latino/Hispanic juveniles were living in poverty. Between 1980 and 1996 this percentage spiked at a high of roughly 42 percent.
- Black juveniles in poverty between 1976 and 2002 faced a similar statistical trend to Latino/Hispanic juveniles. However, for black juveniles their poverty percentage is much higher until the 1990s at which point their poverty percentage resembles that of the Latino juvenile population.
- White youth have held a relatively consistent poverty rate over the 26 year period ranging between 9%-15% and peaking in 1984.

FIGURE 6
NATIONAL YOUTH DROP OUT RATES (GRADES 10-12), BY INCOME, 1975-2000*

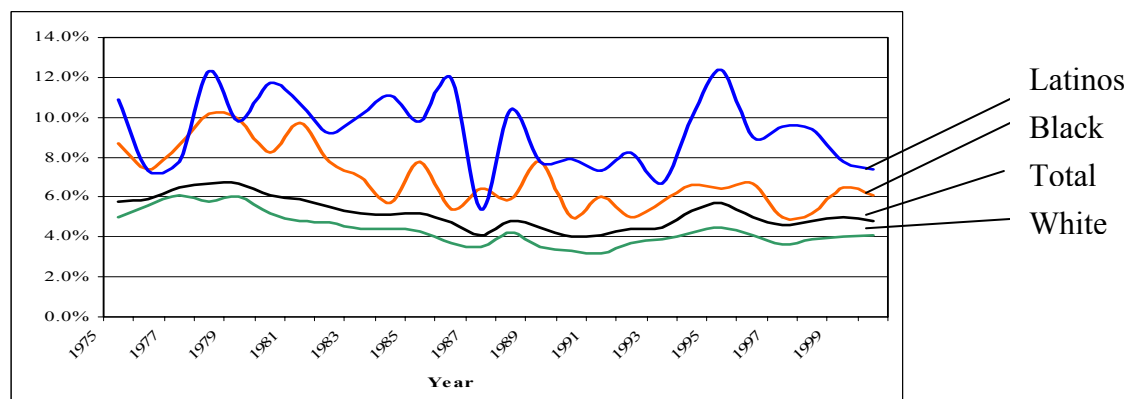


Source: OJJDP report: *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report*. Accessed online at: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/nr2006/downloads/NR2006.pdf>, 12-3-07. Originally derived from data Kaufman et al.'s *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2000*.

Note: *Preceding 12 months

- Youth from families of low-income experienced the highest percent of drop out rates (10-16%) between 1975-2000 of all income levels. In contrast, families of high income had the lowest dropout rates (1-2.5%).
- High school students have dropped out of school in the 1990s at lower rates than in the 1970s across all income categories.
- The national dropout rate was 5-7% between 1975-2000.

FIGURE 7
NATIONAL YOUTH DROP OUT RATES (10-12 GRADE), BY ETHNICITY, 1975 TO 2000*



Source: OJJDP report: *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report*. Accessed online at: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/nr2006/downloads/NR2006.pdf>, 12-3-07. Originally derived from data Kaufman et al.'s *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2000*.

Note: *Preceding 12 months

- With a few exceptions such as in 1977 and 1988, Hispanics have maintained the highest dropout rates (from less than 6% to a little over 12%) in the nation between 1975 and 2000.
- The national dropout rate among White students fluctuated from 3%-6% between 1975-2000. White students dropped out of school at rates (approximately 4%-6%) much lower than Hispanic students and lower than Black students nationwide during this same period. Black students dropped out of school at rates lower than Hispanic students.

2. LATINOS/HISPANICS IN CALIFORNIA

In 2006, Latinos represented more than one-third of California's population (36%). According to the California Department of Finance, the Latino population in California will increase by 24% between 2000 (11,057,467) and 2010 (14,512,817) and 21% between 2010 (14,512,817) and 2020 (18,261,267). This increase is especially significant for Oakland where Latinos are projected to have the third largest population behind African-Americans and Whites.

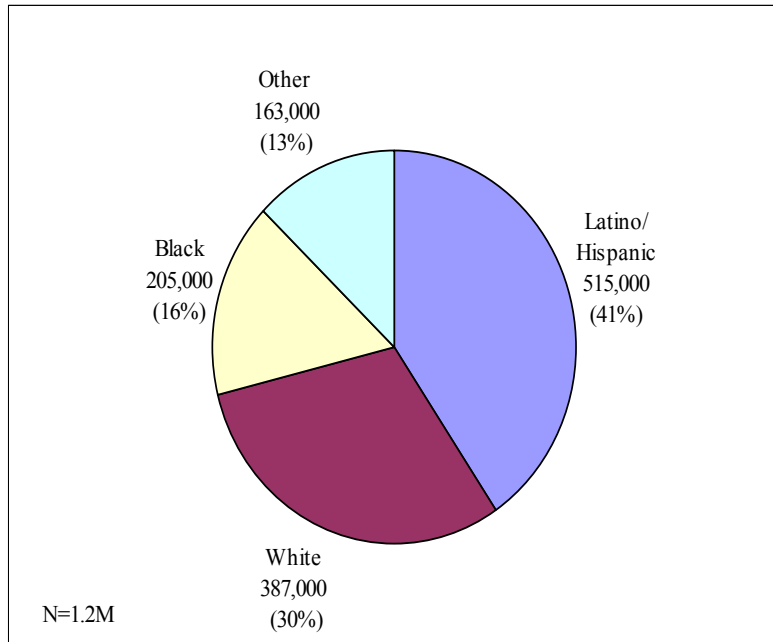
TABLE 1
POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY: CALIFORNIA AND OAKLAND, 2006

Population by Race/Ethnicity	California	%	Oakland	%
White	21,810,156	59.8%	128,672	35.4%
Black	2,260,648	6.2%	114,342	31.5%
American Indian & Alaska Native	265,963	0.7%	3,351	0.9%
Asian	4,483,252	12.3%	58,903	16.2%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	129,483	0.4%	2,711	0.7%
Some other Race	6,296,602	17.3%	55,011	15.2%
Latino/Hispanic	13,074,155	35.9%	97,738	25.9%
Two or more races	1,211,445	3.3%	14,266	3.8%
One Race	35,246,104	96.7%	362,990	96.2%
Total Population	36,457,549	100.0%	377,256	100.0%

Source: American Communities Survey, 2006

- In 2000 there were 10,966,566 Hispanics and Latinos living in California, representing 32.4% of the population. By 2006, the American Communities Survey (ACS) estimates that 13,074,155 Hispanics and Latinos were living in California, representing approximately 36% of the population.
- In 2000 there were 87,467 Hispanics and Latinos living in Oakland representing 21.9% of the population. By 2006, the ACS estimated 97,738 Hispanics and Latinos in Oakland, accounting for 26% of the population.
- According to the 2000 Census and 2005 ACS, a third of the Hispanic population was younger than 18, compared with one-fourth of the total population.

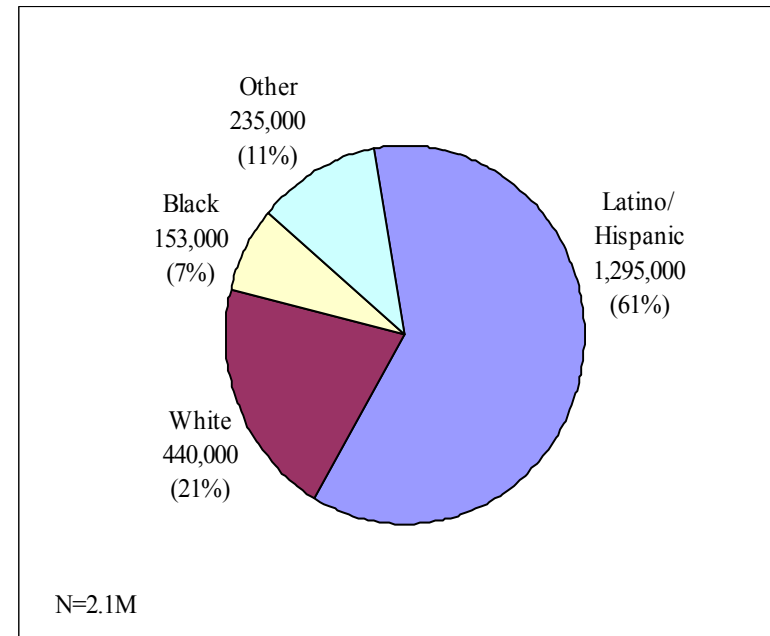
FIGURE 8
CALIFORNIA CHILDREN IN POVERTY (UNDER THE AGE OF 18)
BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 1979-1983



Source: National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP), *The Changing Face of Child Poverty in California*, http://www.nccp.org/publications/pub_482.html, accessed on 07/01/08.

- In California, Latino/Hispanic children in 1979-1983 represented the largest proportion in poverty (41%), followed by White children (30%), Black children (16%) and those children grouped under 'other' (13%).

FIGURE 9
CALIFORNIA CHILDREN IN POVERTY (UNDER THE AGE OF 18)
BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 1996-2000

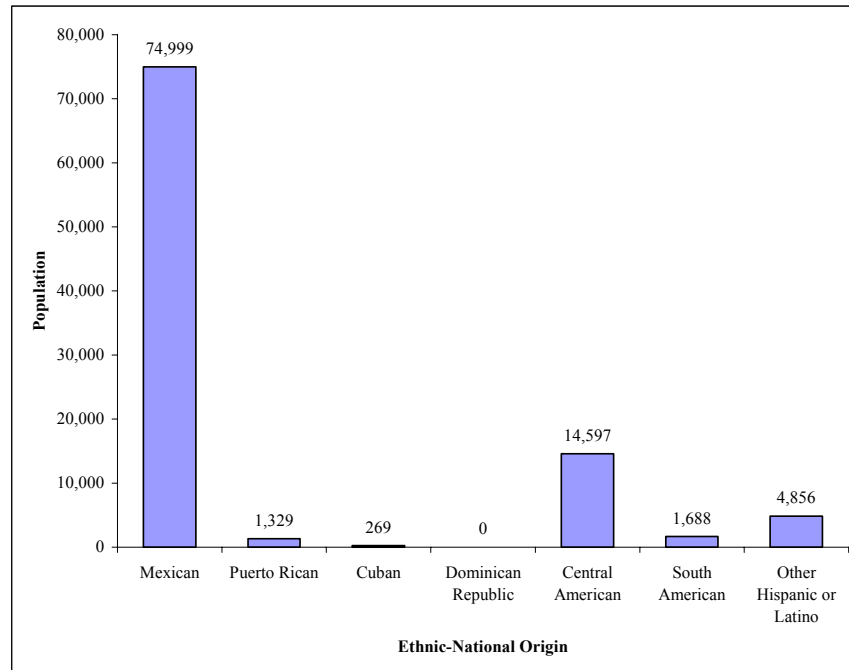


Source: National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP), *The Changing Face of Child Poverty in California*, http://www.nccp.org/publication/pub_482.html, accessed on 1/22/07.

- In comparison to 1979-1983 poverty data, Latino/Hispanic children in poverty between 1996-2000 represented more than half (61%) of all children in poverty in California. Children in poverty of all other race/ethnicity groups in California decreased in their respective percentages: White (21%), Black (7%) and 'other' (11%) children. Although the number of White and 'other' children increased, the number of Black children living in poverty decreased.

3. LATINOS/HISPANICS IN OAKLAND

FIGURE 10
HISPANIC OR LATINO POPULATION IN OAKLAND BY NATIONAL ORIGIN, 2006



Source: U.S Census Bureau 2000, 2006 American Community Survey

- The Latino/Hispanic population is 97,738 or 26% of the Oakland population: 77% are Mexican, 14.9% are Central American, 5.0% are 'Other Hispanic or Latino,' and 1.7% are South American.
- Puerto Ricans and Cubans combined comprise 1.6% of the total Latino/Hispanic population in Oakland.

Population Characteristics from the 2000 Census and 2005 American Communities Survey

Latinos/Hispanics in Oakland have lower per capita incomes and family and household incomes. Latinos/Hispanics also have lower owner-occupied households, fewer individuals in the labor force, and less educational attainment as compared to the overall Oakland population. In the following section, these characteristics will be compared between the Latino/Hispanic (of any race) population and the Oakland population based on 2000 Census Summary files:

- Latinos/Hispanics have lower family and per capita incomes than the total Oakland population (earning \$6,942, and \$10,123 less, respectively).
- The median household income of Latinos/Hispanics is \$1,279 lower than the median for Oakland.
- There are fewer Latino/Hispanic owner-occupied households (6,897 or 33.3%) than among the total Oakland population (62,489 or 41.4%).

- A greater proportion of the Oakland population (47.7%) than the Latino/Hispanic population (39.6%) are part of the labor force.
- Latinos/Hispanics have a lower percentage of educational attainment than the overall Oakland population. Of persons 25 years and older, 24.5% of Latinos/Hispanics indicated that they had received a high school or higher degree as compared to 44.4% for all of Oakland. Additionally, 14.26% of Latinos/Hispanics indicated that they had a bachelors degree or higher as compared to 22% among the overall Oakland population.

III. EDUCATIONAL DATA

Education is a crucial part of the experience of youth. Lack of engagement with school is a risk factor for youth delinquency and violence. Conversely, doing well in school creates both opportunities for higher education and job opportunities for youth. Education information will be presented in two sections: 1) District Issues to provide a context for issues affecting Latino/Hispanic students, and 2) Latino/Hispanic Limited English Proficiency (LEP) students. The education chapter examines the K-12 Latino/Hispanic youth population (ages 5-17). Data in this section was primarily supplied by the Oakland Unified School District (OUSD) and the California Department of Education. The Content Review Panel (CRP) also contracted with the OUSD Grants Office to get specific data on Limited English Proficient (LEP) students which provides insight on the educational needs of Latinos/Hispanics. Some of the data provided by the OUSD Grants Office could not be updated for this report.

A. OAKLAND UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT ISSUES

The overwhelming majority of Bay Area public school youth are non-White. This demographic disparity is clearly evident in the Oakland Unified School District (OUSD) with a K-12 student population that is almost 90% non-White. Given the prominence of ethnic minorities in the enrolled OUSD population, there should be special attention given to their educational performance and attainment. For a clearer understanding of the district-wide performance of students the following indicators will be examined: state-mandated standardized tests, drop-out rates, high school completion rates, truancy, suspension and expulsion numbers, university preparedness and university admission rates. For many of these indicators the most up to date data was not released and the most recent data available is used. Many of these tables have been either borrowed or reformulated from the 2007 Under the Microscope Report for Asian and Pacific Islander Youth (NCCD, 2007).

TABLE 2
YOUTH AGES 5-17 POPULATION IN OAKLAND, 2000

Ethnicity	Number	Percent
African American	31,896	43.1
Asian	10,827	15.3
White	17,290	26.3
Filipino	1,354	1.9
Latino/Hispanic	20,331	27.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1,372	1.9
Pacific Islander	896	1.2
Other	13,464	18.0
Total*	71,467	100.0

Source: US Census 2000

Note: *The total population consists of 71,467 individuals between 5-17 years of age.

Numbers/percentages do not add up to the total population because multiracial persons are counted more than once.

- Caucasians have retained the greatest discrepancy between enrollment in OUSD and their respective population living in Oakland. Only 2,841 are enrolled in OUSD for 2006-2007 while, according to Census 2000 data 17,290 5-17 year old Caucasians reside in Oakland.
- For non-Caucasian ethnic groups, the representation of the total 5-17 year Oakland population in the enrolled OUSD population remains relatively balanced. Hispanic youth were 27.5% of the Oakland 5-17 year old population and 34.8% of the enrolled OUSD population, African American youth represented 43.1% of the Oakland youth population and 38.2% of OUSD, and Asian youth are 15.3% of the Oakland youth population and 14.1% of the OUSD population.
- According to the 2006 American Communities Survey about 21,764 youth in Oakland ages 5-17 speak Spanish or Spanish Creole at home. Taken alone this number may be seen as unrepresentative of the total population of 5-17 year old Latino/Hispanic youth. However, in light of the Census 2000 data presented above, this number remains consistent with the percentage of K-12 youth represented by Latinos/Hispanics (about 27%).

TABLE 3
OUSD ENROLLMENT BY ETHNICITY, K-12 POPULATION, 2006-2007

Ethnicity	Number	Percent
African American	17,945	38.2
Asian	6,630	14.1
Caucasian	2,841	6.0
Filipino	361	0.8
Hispanic	16,281	34.8
Native American	197	0.4
Pacific Islander	530	1.1
Other	2,127	4.5
Total	47,012	100

Source: CDE, www.ed-data.k12.ca.us, accessed 10/2/07.

- OUSD has a highly ethnically diverse population of students
- The number of enrolled students decreased from 2005-2006 to 2006-2007 by 1,113
- The vast majority of OUSD enrolled students (73%) are either African American or Hispanic and a significant number are Asian (14.1%)
- Hispanic student enrollment remained the same with only a slight decrease between 2005 and 2007 from 35% to 34.8%.

TABLE 4
GRADE POINT AVERAGE (GPA) BY ETHNICITY, OUSD HIGH SCHOOLS, 2003-2004

School	Hispanic Population	Hispanic GPA	Total Population	Total GPA
Architecture Academy	221 (55.3%)	1.80	400	2.05
Castlemont High School	682 (43.1%)	2.10	1,582	2.01
Fremont High School	126 (46.0%)	2.01	274	2.05
Mandela High School	182 (47.9%)	2.35	380	2.56
McClymonds High School	69 (9.7%)	2.06	709	2.01
Oakland High School	325 (16.0%)	2.32	2,030	2.62
Oakland Technical High School	182 (11.3%)	2.32	1,616	2.40
Robeson Visual Arts	181 (44.7%)	2.02	405	2.12
Skyline High School	350 (17.0%)	2.42	2,063	2.58
Dewey High School**	46 (17.3%)	2.16	266	1.89
High Schools	2,318 (24.5%)	2.17	9,459	2.36
High Schools-Alternative	255 (29.3%)	2.41	869	2.31
District	5,571 (27.3%)	2.40	20,428	2.47

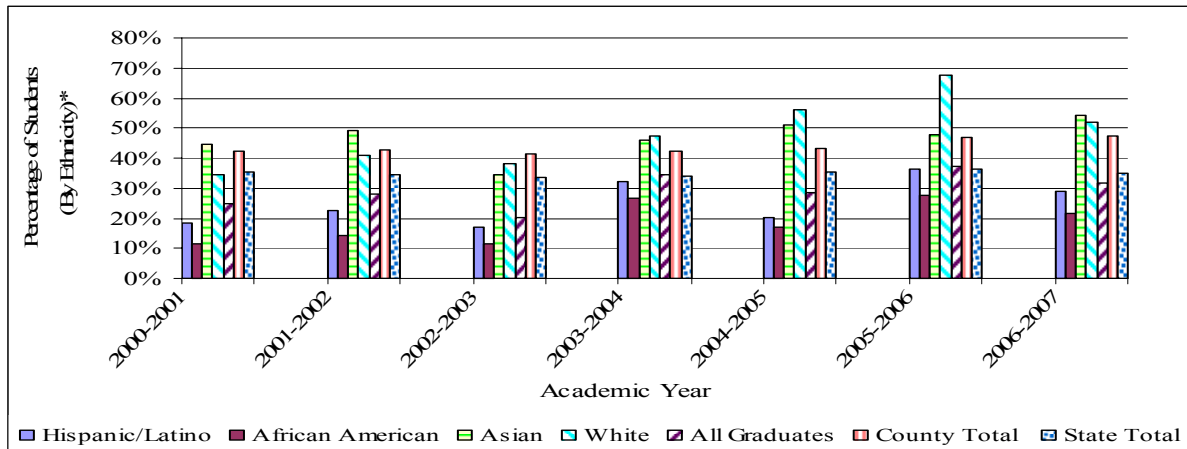
Source: OUSD, www.ousd.k12.ca.us, accessed 7/7/06.

Notes:* indicates a value less than 10.

** A continuation school.

- In 2003-2004, Oakland High School had the highest grade point average (GPA) (2.62) of any school in OUSD and across all ethnic/racial groups followed by Skyline High School (2.58) and Mandela High School (2.56)
- Measured by GPAs, the worst performing school across all ethnic/racial groups was Dewey High School (1.89) followed by McClymonds and Castlemont High Schools, both with a 2.01 average GPA.
- Latinos represented a majority of students at Architecture Academy (53.3%) and near a majority at Castlemont (43.1%), Fremont (46%), Mandela (47.9%), and Robertson Visual Arts (44.7%). Hispanic GPA performance was the highest at Skyline High School (2.42).
- Of ethnic groups numbering over 100 in their high school student population, Latino/Hispanic students had the second lowest district wide GPA at 2.4. Of all ethnic groups, Latino/Hispanic high school students had the third lowest district wide GPA.
- The GPA for all high schools in 2003-04 was 2.36, an increase from 2001-02 when the average high school GPA was 2.14.

FIGURE 11
12TH GRADE GRADUATES COMPLETING ALL COURSES REQUIRED FOR UC AND/OR CSU
ENTRANCE, OUSD BY RACE V. COUNTY AND STATE TOTALS, 2000-2007



Source: California Department of Education, <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>, accessed 10/16/07.

Note: Native American, Filipino and Pacific Islander youth were omitted from this table. Their annual enrollment numbers at the 12th grade level are either below or close to 10. These relatively low numbers are problematic for an accurate analysis of CSU/UC prerequisite completion. For example, in 2005-2006 there were a total of seven graduating 12th graders of Native American descent and only three completed CSU/UC entrance requirements, a 42.9% completion rate.

- 12th grade African American and Latino/Hispanic students are behind the rest of the OUSD students in their CSU/UC entrance requirement completion as well as behind students throughout the state.
- With the exception of 2000-2002 and 2006-2007, a higher percentage of White students completed all courses required for UC and/or CSU entrance than any other group.
- In the most recent year of data, less than 40% of all graduates of OUSD completed UC and/or CSU entrance requirements.

TABLE 5
OUSD TRUANCY DATA 2001-2002

School	Average Absence Rate	Number of Students Enrolled	Daily Average Number of Students Absent	Daily Average \$\$\$ Lost Due to Absences
Elementary School	6.4%	28,934	1,852	47,855.68
Middle School	13.6%	11,361	1,545	39,922.80
High School	20.7%	10,406	2,154	55,659.36
Total	10.9%	50,701	5,551	\$143,437.84

Source: OUSD, www.ousd.k12.ca.us, accessed 2/21/2003.

Note: Does not include Alternative Middle Schools, Alternative High Schools, Special Education Schools, and Charter Schools.

- This table shows data presented in the first and second *Under the Microscope* Reports. The data needed to update this table could not be obtained so the table has been reused.

- Truancy has multiple consequences for students, the school and the community. Using the minimum Average Daily Attendance (ADA) allocation of \$25.84 per student per day for 2002, OUSD loses an average of \$143,438 daily due to student absences. This amounts to \$1 million every 7 days and about \$28 million a year that would be available to the district if all students attended school every day.

TABLE 6
SUSPENSION INCIDENCES BY REASON AND ETHNICITY, OUSD HIGH SCHOOLS, 2004-2005

	African American	Asian	Caucasian	Filipino	Hispanic	Native American	Pacific Islander	Other	Total
Controlled Substance	125 (62.8%)	13 (6.5%)	*		54 (27.1%)	*	*	*	199 (100.0%)
Dangerous Object/Weapon	122 (63.9%)	10 (5.2%)	*		49 (25.7%)	*		*	191 (100.0%)
Disruption/Defiance of Authority	1,162 (73.5%)	45 (2.8%)	26 (1.6%)	*	300 (19.0%)	*	24 (1.5%)	16 (1.0%)	1,581 (100.0%)
Drug Paraphernalia	*				*				10 (100.0%)
Harass/Intimidate	37 (78.7%)	*	*		*				47 (100.0%)
Imitation Firearm	14 (58.3%)	*			*				24 (100.0%)
Injured Another Person	1,498 (75.7%)	69 (3.5%)	39 (2.0%)	*	319 (16.1%)	*	23 (1.2%)	17 (0.9%)	1,978 (100.0%)
Obscene Act/Profanity/Vulgarity	293 (76.9%)	14 (3.7%)	13 (3.4%)	*	51 (13.4%)	*	*	*	381 (100.0%)
Property Damage	115 (59.0%)	13 (6.7%)	*	*	55 (28.2%)	*	*	*	195 (100.0%)
Received Stolen Property	22 (78.6%)	*	*		*				28 (100.0%)
Robbery or Extortion	23 (76.7%)				*	*		*	30 (100.0%)
Sexual Assault or Battery	22 (71.0%)	*			*			*	31 (100.0%)
Sexual Harassment	56 (77.8%)	*	*		13 (18.1%)			*	72 (100.0%)
Stolen Property	41 (69.5%)	*	*		10 (16.9%)	*		*	59 (100.0%)
Unknown	11 (73.3%)				*			*	15 (100.0%)
Violence Not In Self Defense	1,051 (75.0%)	67 (4.8%)	20 (1.4%)	*	229 (16.3%)	*	17 (1.2%)	*	1,401 (100.0%)
Total	4,621 (73.7%)	246 (3.9%)	113 (1.8%)	10 (0.2%)	1,119 (17.8%)	34 (0.5%)	70 (1.1%)	59 (0.9%)	6,272 (100.0%)

Source: OUSD, www.ousd.k12.ca.us, accessed 7/7/06.

Notes:* indicates a value less than 10.

The following categories: 1) hate violence, 2) sold imitation controlled substance, 3) terroristic threat, and 4) tobacco/nicotine indicated each ethnicity had fewer than 10 incidences and therefore these categories were omitted from this table:

- Compared to 2001-02, there was a 10% decrease in the total number of suspensions in 2004-05.
- Latino/Hispanic students made up 17.8% of all OUSD high school suspensions, second only to African American students.
- African American students are overrepresented in suspensions, accounting for 74% of all suspensions and 40% of the student population.
- Consistent with other ethnic groups, the majority of suspensions for Latino/Hispanic students were a result of property damage (28.2% of all suspensions for this offense), controlled substance (27.1% of the total) and violence not in self defense (20.5%).

TABLE 7
SUSPENSION INCIDENCES BY REASON AND GRADE, OUSD, K-12, 2003-2004

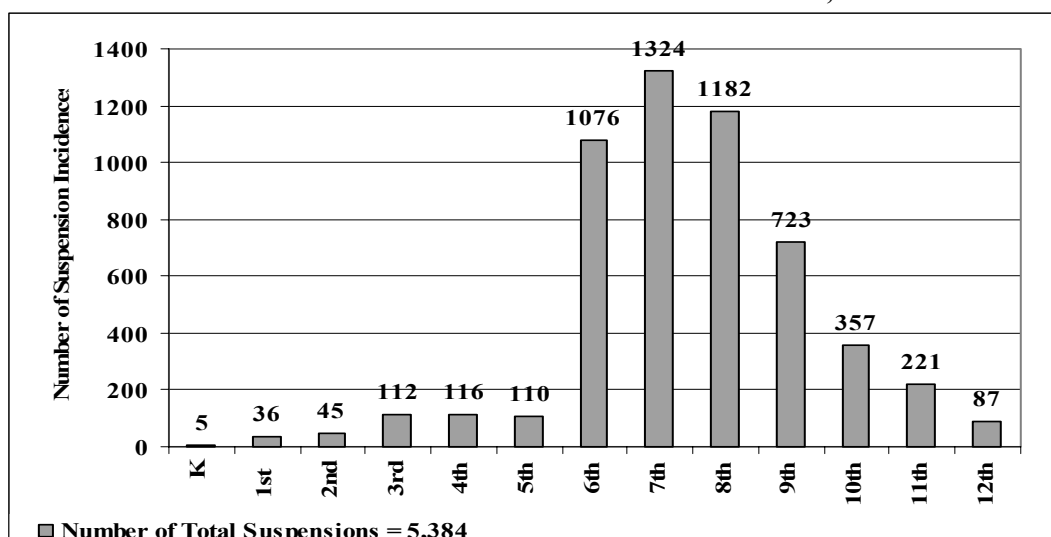
	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Controlled Substance					5 0.7%	8 1.1%	85 12.0%	133 18.8%	124 17.6%	136 19.3%	144 20.4%	42 5.9%	29 4.1%	706 100.0%
Dangerous Object/Weapon	3 0.4%	6 0.7%	14 1.7%	11 1.4%	16 2.0%	26 3.2%	113 14.0%	192 23.9%	172 21.4%	132 16.4%	79 9.8%	36 4.5%	5 0.6%	805 100.0%
Disruption/ Defiance of Authority		5 0.1%	12 0.4%	44 1.3%	21 0.6%	25 0.7%	657 19.4%	869 25.6%	825 24.3%	574 16.9%	213 6.3%	111 3.3%	38 1.1%	3,394 100.0%
Drug Paraphernalia							5 16.1%	4 12.9%	12 38.7%	4 12.9%	6 19.4%			31 100.0%
Harass/ Intimidate							13 9.6%	17 12.5%	28 20.6%	42 30.9%	27 19.9%	9 6.6%		136 100.0%
Hate Violence							7 77.8%	2 22.2%						9 100.0%
Imitation Firearm			3 4.2%	4 5.6%	11 15.5%	3 4.2%	19 26.8%	9 12.7%	7 9.9%	7 9.9%		8 11.3%		71 100.0%
Injured Another Person	5 0.1%	36 0.7%	45 0.8%	112 2.1%	116 2.2%	100 1.9%	1,076 20.0%	1,324 24.6%	1,182 22.0%	723 13.4%	357 6.6%	221 4.1%	87 1.6%	5,384 100.0%
Obscene Act/Profanity/ Vulgarity		6 0.6%	6 0.6%	11 1.1%	15 1.5%	5 0.5%	101 10.0%	265 26.2%	273 27.0%	170 16.8%	102 10.1%	40 4.0%	16 1.6%	1,010 100.0%
Property Damage	3 0.5%	11 1.7%	3 0.5%	10 1.6%	3 0.5%	16 2.5%	40 6.2%	145 22.6%	156 24.3%	129 20.1%	84 13.1%	15 2.3%	28 4.4%	643 100.0%
Received Stolen Property						5 8.9%	8 14.3%	20 35.7%	15 26.8%	8 14.3%				56 100.0%
Robbery or Extortion							6 5.4%	25 22.3%	18 16.1%	10 8.9%	25 22.3%	23 20.5%	5 4.5%	112 100.0%
Sexual Assault or Battery		6 5.5%	2 1.8%	2 1.8%	17 15.5%	5 4.5%	26 23.6%	30 27.3%	15 13.6%	7 6.4%				110 100.0%
Sexual Harassment			3 1.3%		20 8.9%	5 2.2%	45 20.0%	65 28.9%	49 21.8%	17 7.6%	16 7.1%	5 2.2%		225 100.0%
Sold Imitation Controlled Substance					5 14.7%		8 23.5%			3 8.8%		10 29.4%	8 23.5%	34 100.0%
Stolen Property			1 0.5%	8 4.3%		1 0.5%	17 9.1%	45 24.2%	38 20.4%	41 22.0%	10 5.4%	15 8.1%	10 5.4%	186 100.0%
Terroristic Threat					2 7.4%	2 7.4%	6 22.2%		7 25.9%			5 18.5%	5 18.5%	27 100.0%
Tobacco/ Nicotine			4 14.3%				12 42.9%			7 25.0%		5 17.9%		28 100.0%
Violence Not In Self Defense	8 0.2%	19 0.4%	67 1.4%	40 0.9%	87 1.9%	99 2.1%	916 19.6%	1,212 25.9%	700 14.9%	767 16.4%	419 8.9%	250 5.3%	101 2.2%	4,685 100.0%
Total	19 0.1%	89 0.5%	160 0.9%	242 1.4%	318 1.8%	303 1.7%	3,164 17.9%	4,377 24.7%	3,630 20.5%	2,778 15.7%	1,486 8.4%	795 4.5%	332 1.9%	17,693 100.0%

Source: OUSD, www.ousd.k12.ca.us, accessed 7/7/06.

Note: Unknown incidences were omitted from this table.

- The majority of suspensions occur in the middle school years (63%): 6th grade (18%), 7th grade (24%), and 8th grade (21%).
- Most suspensions occur between grades 6 and 10 (87%).
- The number of suspensions increases by 944% from 5th grade (303) to 6th grade (3,164).
- Most suspensions occurred as a result of injury to another person (5,384 or 30%) or violence not in self defense (4,685 or 26%), followed by Disruption/Defiance of Authority (3,394 or 19%).
- Based on the total number of suspension incidences, the most uncommon suspensions were for hate violence (9), drug paraphernalia (31), terroristic threat (27), tobacco/Nicotine (28), and unknown (41) which were all less than 1% of student suspensions.

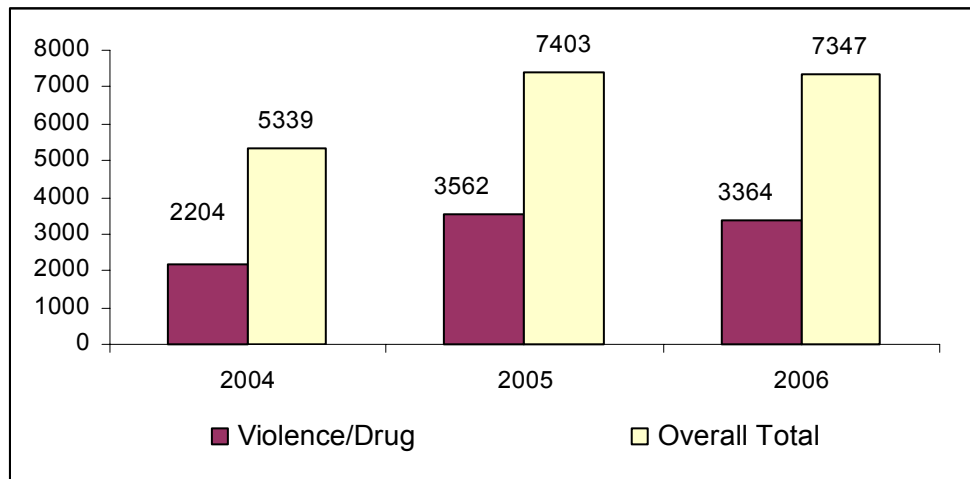
FIGURE 12
OUSD SUSPENSIONS FOR INJURY TO ANOTHER PERSON, 2003-2004



Source: OUSD, www.ousd.k12.ca.us, accessed 7/07/06.

- Most suspensions in 2003-2004 occurred as a result of injury to another person (30%) or violence not in self defense (26%).
- There is an 878.2% increase in suspensions for this behavior between the 5th and 6th grade.
- About 8% (424) of suspensions for injury to another person were for children in elementary school.
- About 67% (3,582) of suspensions for injury to another person were for youth in middle school.

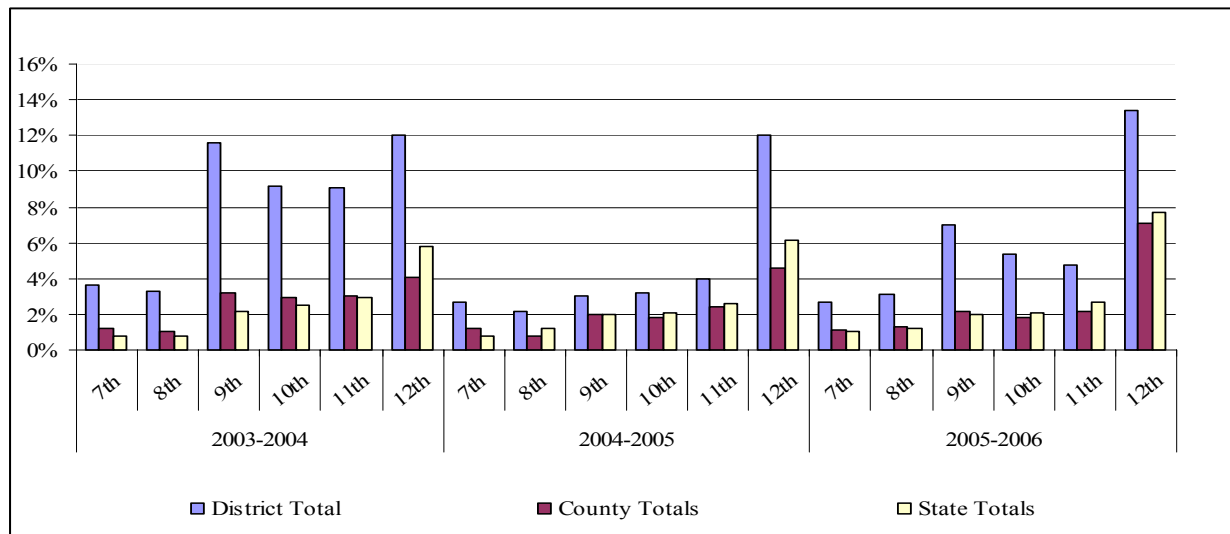
FIGURE 13
OUSD VIOLENCE/DRUG AND TOTAL SUSPENSIONS, 2004-2006



Source: California Department of Education, <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>, accessed 08/08/08.

- The number of total suspension grew by approximately 38.7% between 2004 and 2005 and suspensions specific to violence and drug incidences grew by approximately 61.6% in this same time period.

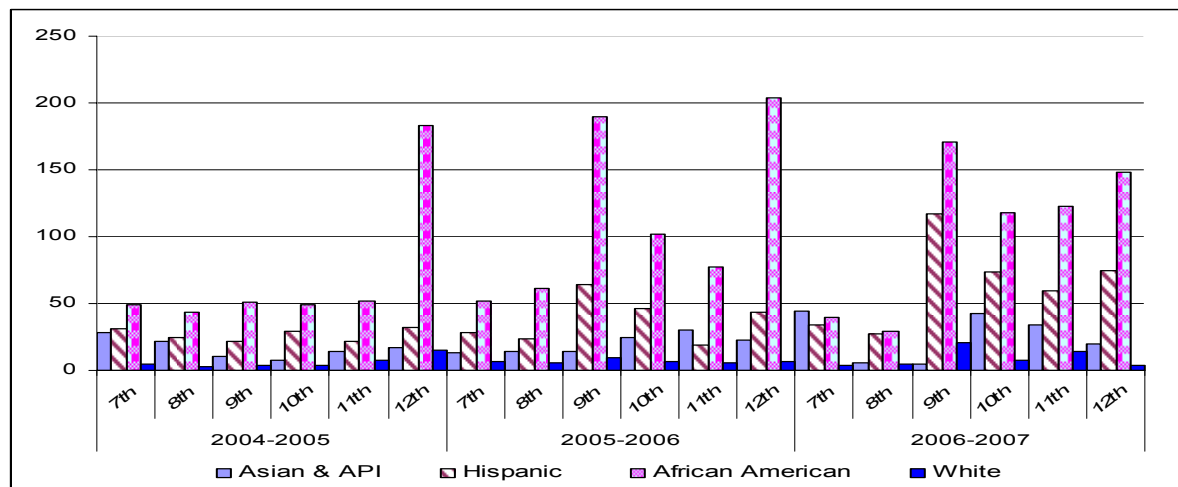
FIGURE 14
STUDENT DROPOUTS (PERCENT OF STUDENTS), BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND STATE, 7TH-12TH GRADE, 2003-2007



Source: California Department of Education, <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>, accessed 07/22/08.

- OUSD student dropouts (percentage of students) for 7th-12th graders in 2002-2005 was higher than dropout percentages in Alameda county and in the State of California.
- OUSD student dropouts in high school have decreased since 2003 with the exception of 12th grade student dropouts.
- 12th grade dropouts are the highest in the district, county and state.

FIGURE 15
OUSD STUDENT DROPOUTS (NUMBER OF STUDENTS) BY ETHNICITY, 7TH-12TH GRADE,
2004-2007



Source: California Department of Education, <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>, accessed 07/22/08.

- African American students had the highest number of dropouts of any grade level (7-12th grade), and any ethnic group in OUSD in 2004-2007 (with the exception of Asian youth in 7th grade in the 2006-2007 school year). Most notable is the number of 9th and to a larger extent, 12th grade African American dropout students in 2004-2007.
- There were more high school dropout students in high school in 2006-2007 than there were in the two prior school years.
- Latino/Hispanic students were the second largest ethnic group of drop out students in OUSD between 2004-2007.
- White students were the least likely students to dropout of school in 2004-2007.

TABLE 8
STUDENT DROPOUTS BY ETHNICITY, OUSD, GRADES 7-12; 2002-2006

	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05			2005-06		
Ethnicity	dropout	enrollment	%	dropout	enrollment	%	dropout	enrollment	%	dropout	enrollment	%
African American	625	9427	6.63%	751	9389	8.00%	427	9376	4.55%	686	8919	7.69%
Hispanic	418	5440	7.68%	492	5776	8.52%	161	6157	2.61%	224	6226	3.60%
Asian	161	3792	4.25%	160	3633	4.40%	62	3601	1.72%	130	3474	3.74%
American Indian	6	108	5.56%	1	102	0.98%	4	111	3.60%	7	106	6.60%
Pacific Islander	20	203	9.85%	24	216	11.11%	18	224	8.04%	11	224	4.91%
Filipino	10	179	5.59%	12	162	7.41%	4	159	2.52%	9	148	6.08%
White	59	978	6.03%	72	919	7.83%	39	939	4.15%	42	876	4.79%
Multi/No Response	31	145	21.38%	30	110	27.27%	90	254	35.43%	40	344	11.63%
Total/Rate	1330	20272	6.56%	1542	20307	7.59%	805	20821	3.87%	1149	20317	5.66%

Source: CDE, <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>, accessed 07/25/08.

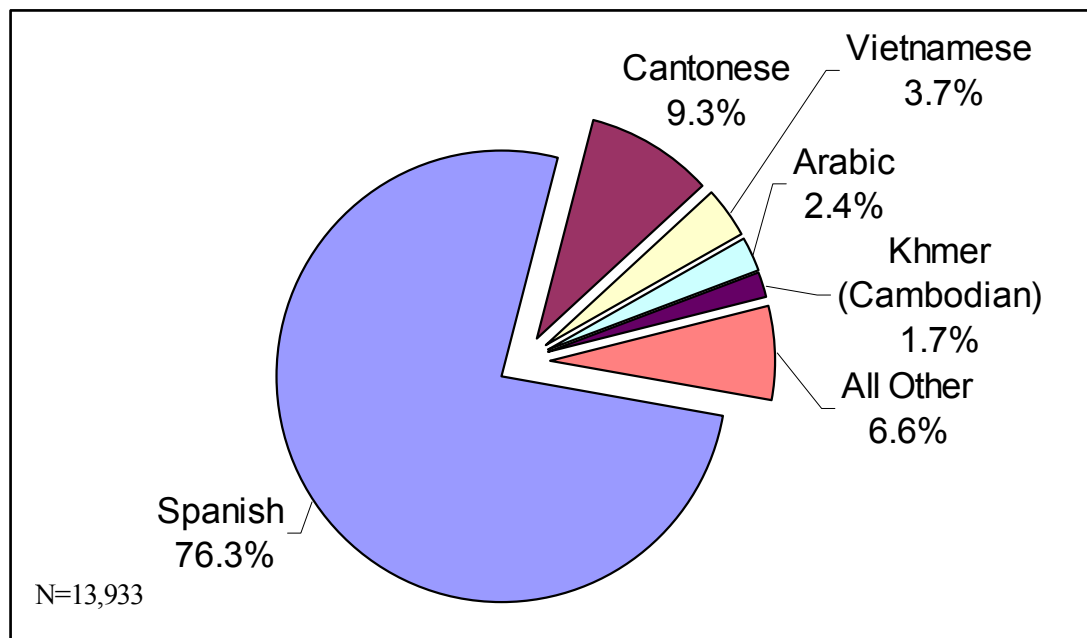
Notes: A student is classified as a dropout when the student is absent for 45 or more consecutive days without a transcript request. The number of dropouts from grades 7-8 and 9-12 is expressed as a percent of the total enrollment for the same year. The rate is percentage of enrollment within a particular ethnic group. The "Other" category should not be used in comparisons due to the ambiguity of the ethnicities / races of student classifying as "Other."

- OUSD dropouts decreased significantly between 2003-04 (7.6%) and 2004-05 (3.9%); however the dropout rate increased to 5.7% in 2005-2006.
- African Americans had the highest percentage of dropouts in 2005-2006 (aside from 'multi/no response group') and they almost represented half of all dropouts in OUSD (44%).
- Almost one-third (30%) of dropout students were Hispanic.
- Hispanics have experienced a recent decrease in student dropouts in 2005-2006 (3.60%). However, this is still slightly higher than the percentage in 2004-2005 (2.61%).

B. LATINO/HISPANIC ENGLISH LEARNERS, FLUENT ENGLISH PROFICIENCY (FEP) STUDENTS, AND REDESIGNATED FEP STUDENTS

This section looks at LEP students in OUSD. LEP students according to their primary language are examined as well as the LEP population distribution in OUSD. The requirements of moving into mainstream English classes and the numbers that make this move are discussed.

FIGURE 16
ENGLISH LEARNER (EL) STUDENTS LANGUAGE BREAKDOWN IN OUSD SCHOOLS, 2007-08



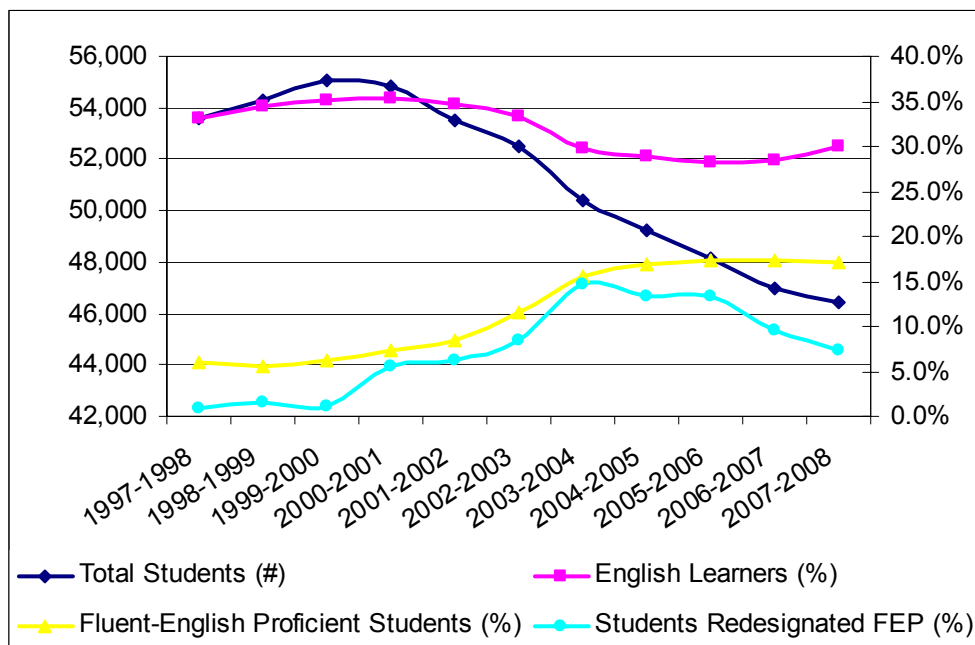
Source: California Department of Education, <http://data1.cde.ca.gov>; accessed 10/28/08.

- In 2007-08, the majority of EL learners in the OUSD are Spanish speaking (76.3%).
- There are 15.8% EL students who speak Asian languages (Mien 1.1% grouped under 'all other'). The largest group speaks Cantonese (9.3%), followed by Vietnamese (3.7%), Khmer (1.7%), and Mien (1.1%).
- Compared to 2001-02 when EL students numbered 18,589, the percentage of EL students speaking Spanish increased from 67.5% to 76.3% in 2007-08.
- The two least commonly spoken languages among EL students in OUSD in 2007-08 were Hebrew (1 student or less than 1%) and Indonesian (1 student or less than 1%).

A student is tested for English proficiency if a parent indicates a non-English primary language upon enrollment. In Fluent-English Proficient (FEP) classes (formerly known as Limited English Proficient LEP), a student must fulfill certain criteria to move into mainstream English classes. **Redesignation** is the term used to describe the change in the status of a student who is FEP and has qualified to be placed in mainstream English classes. An FEP student is reassigned to English language mainstream classes if he/she receives [a]:

- 1) Statewide **California English Language Development Test (CELDT)** score of 4/5
- 2) SAT9 Reading and Language scores at or above the 36th percentile
- 3) GPA of 2.0 or above
- 4) Teacher Recommendation or Parental Approval

TABLE 9
OAKLAND UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS, FEP, AND STUDENT REDESIGNATED FEP TREND, 1997-2008

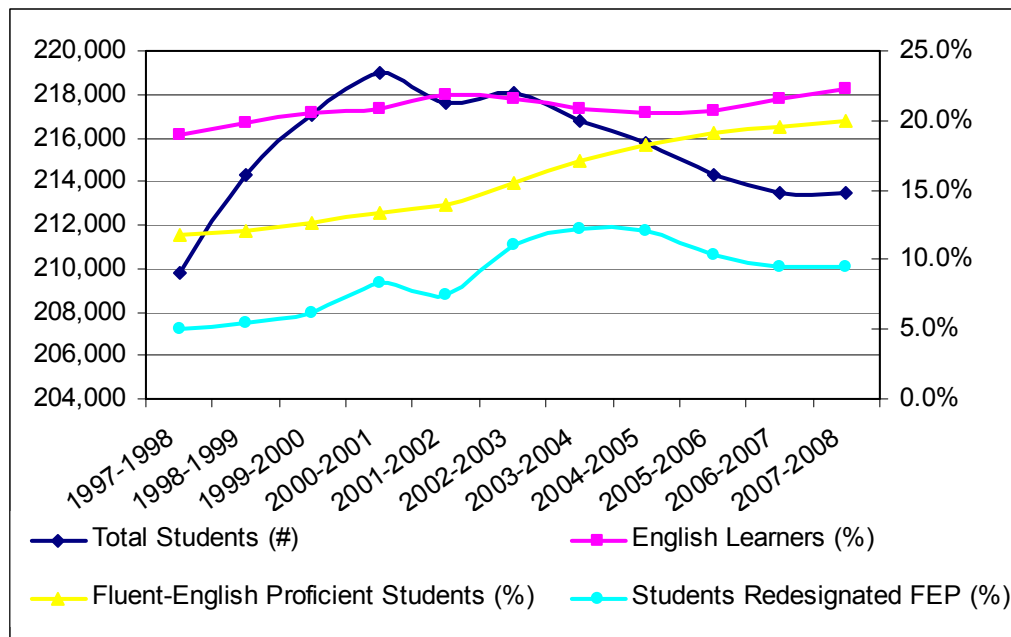


Source: California Department of Education, accessed 10/28/2008

- The student population in Oakland Unified School District has fallen precipitously peaking at over 54,000 students in 2000 to a little under 47,000 students in the 2007-2008 school year.
- The percent of English language learners has decreased more recently (approximately 30% of total students) when compared to the late 1990s (almost 35% of total students in 1998-1999).

- The percent of FEP students has increased significantly since the late 1990s. While FEP students only represented approximately 5% to 6% of the total student body in OUSD, today FEP students represent over 15% of the total student population.
- While student redesignated FEP students grew tremendously from 1997 (1.0%) to 2004 (14.7%), it has since fallen by almost half the peak rate in 2008 (7.3%). In other words, there is a smaller proportion of students successfully being redesignated as FEP students than there were four years ago.

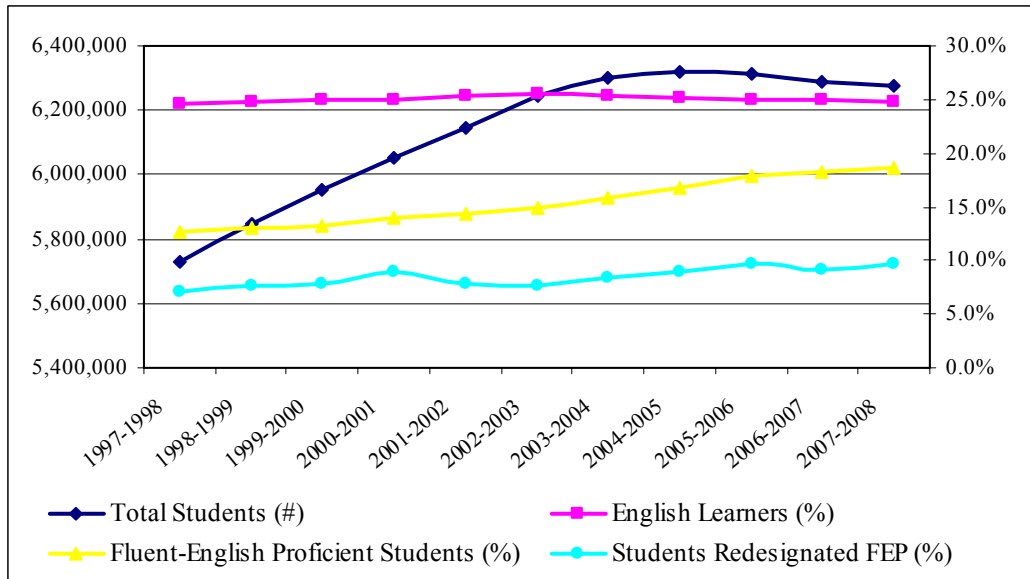
TABLE 10
ALAMEDA COUNTY ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS, FEP, AND STUDENTS REDESIGNATED
FEP TREND, 1997-2008



Source: California Department of Education, accessed 10/28/2008

- Unlike Oakland Unified School District, Alameda County experienced some significant increases in student enrollment in the late 1990s, however, like Oakland, the student population more recently has decreased.
- Unlike OUSD, the proportion of English learners in Alameda County has stayed relatively consistent in the last decade (19.0% in 1997 to 22.2% in 2008).
- The proportion of FEP students has steadily increased and almost doubled over the last decade representing 11.8% in 1997 and 20.0% in 2008.
- Like OUSD, the proportion of FEP students has consistently increased and almost doubled in the last decade (11.8% in 1997 and 20.0% in 2008) in Alameda County.
- Alameda county has experienced an increase in students redesignated FEP in the 2000s relative to the late 1990s. However the percentage of redesignated FEP students has dropped in recent years (9.5% and 9.5% in 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively) since its peak in 2003-2004 (12.2%).

TABLE 11
CALIFORNIA ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS, FEP, AND STUDENTS REDESIGNATED FEP
TREND, 1997-2008



Source: California Department of Education, accessed 10/28/2008

- Unlike Oakland Unified School District, the state of California has seen some significant increases in student enrollment between 1997-2004 (5.7M students to 6.3M students) with just some slight declines from 2004-2008 (6.3M student to 6.2M students).
- The percent of English learners has maintained relatively steady since 1997 representing approximately 25% of the total student population in California.
- FEP students represented approximately 15% of the student population in 1997-1998 and a little less than one-fifth of the total student population in 2007-2008.
- In the 2007-2008 school year, English learners represented almost one-fourth (24.7%) of all school aged students in the State of California, only 18.7% were considered fluent-English proficient students and less than one-tenth (9.7%) of students were redesignated as FEP.

IV. OUSD 2007 HEALTHY KIDS SURVEY RESULTS

A. SAFETY AND VIOLENCE

Oakland Unified School District participates in the annual California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) which is a comprehensive health and behavioral risk data collection service provided by the California Department of Education. Since 2003, the California Department of Education has required that all local education agencies (LEA) who receive funding from the Federal Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (FSDPSC) or State Tobacco Use Prevention Education (TUPE) program administer the survey and report the results every two years. There are several topics covered by the CHKS such as neighborhood and home environment, drug use, violence and safety, and school/learning environment and support. For the purposes of this data book, we would like to provide some of the results of this survey related to violence and safety from the 2007 administration of the CHKS. Several schools in the Oakland Unified School District participated in the survey with over 5,000 student respondents on the Core survey. The following section will discuss some of the findings of questions asked in the violence and safety section of the survey. The results are reported by ethnicity and, in some cases, also by grade level. Students were asked the following questions with the answer choices discussed in this data book:

How safe do you feel when you are at school?

- A) Very safe
- B) Safe
- C) Neither Safe Nor Unsafe
- D) Unsafe
- E) Very Unsafe

In the past 12 months how many times on school property have you seen someone carrying a gun, knife, or other weapon at school?

- A) 0 times
- B) 1 time
- C) 2 to 3 times
- D) 4 or more times

In the past 12 months how many times on school property have you been threatened or injured with a weapon (gun, knife, club, etc.)?

- A) 0 times
- B) 1 time
- C) 2 to 3 times
- D) 4 or more times

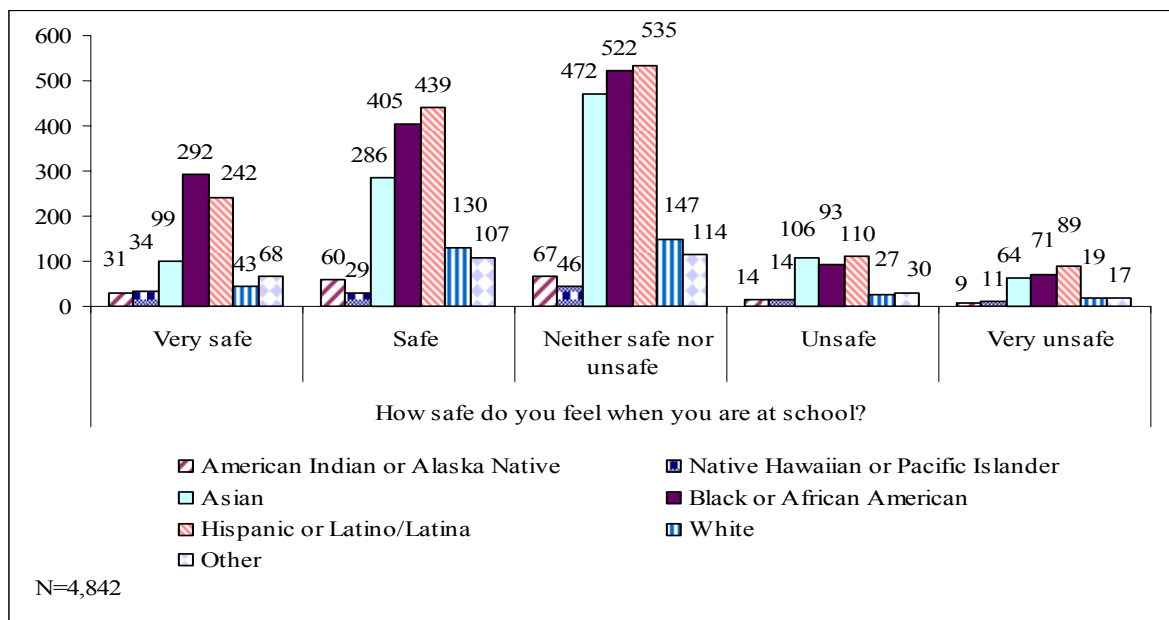
In the past 12 months how many times on school property have you been afraid of being beaten up at school?

- A) 0 times
- B) 1 time
- C) 2 to 3 times
- D) 4 or more times

In the past 12 months how many times on school property did you carry a weapon (such as a knife or club)?

- A) 0 times
- B) 1 time
- C) 2 to 3 times
- D) 4 or more times

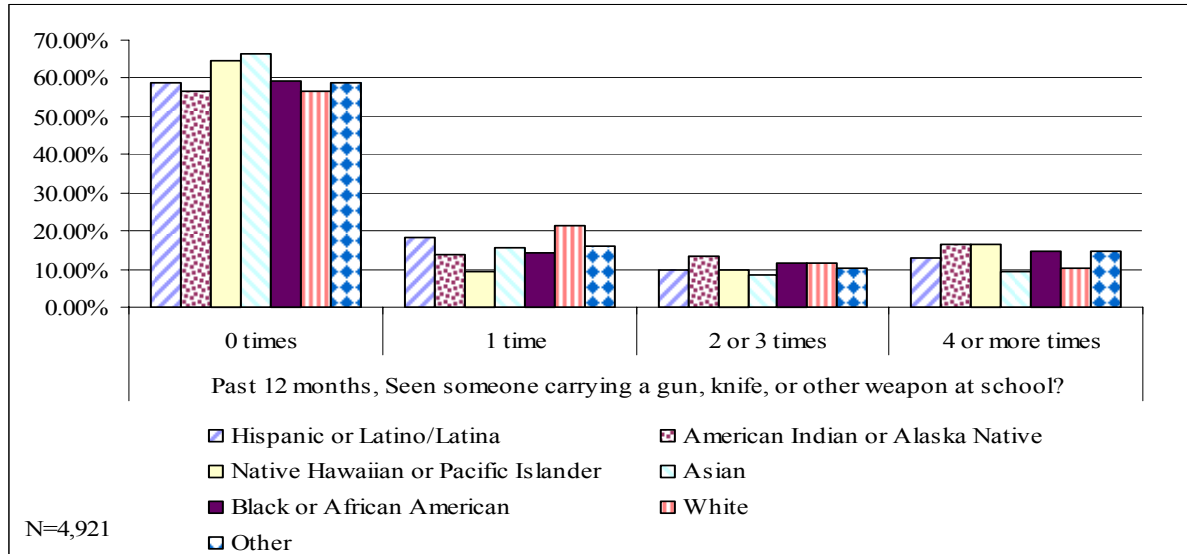
FIGURE 17
2007 CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS SURVEY RESPONSES BY RACE: HOW SAFE DO YOU FEEL WHEN YOU ARE AT SCHOOL?



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2007, Core Module A

- The majority of students indicated that they felt ‘neither safe nor unsafe,’ ‘safe,’ or ‘very safe at school regardless of their racial background.
- Of students who indicated that they felt ‘very unsafe’ or ‘unsafe’ at school, the majority were Latino/Hispanic. In contrast very few White students reported feeling ‘unsafe’ or ‘very unsafe.’

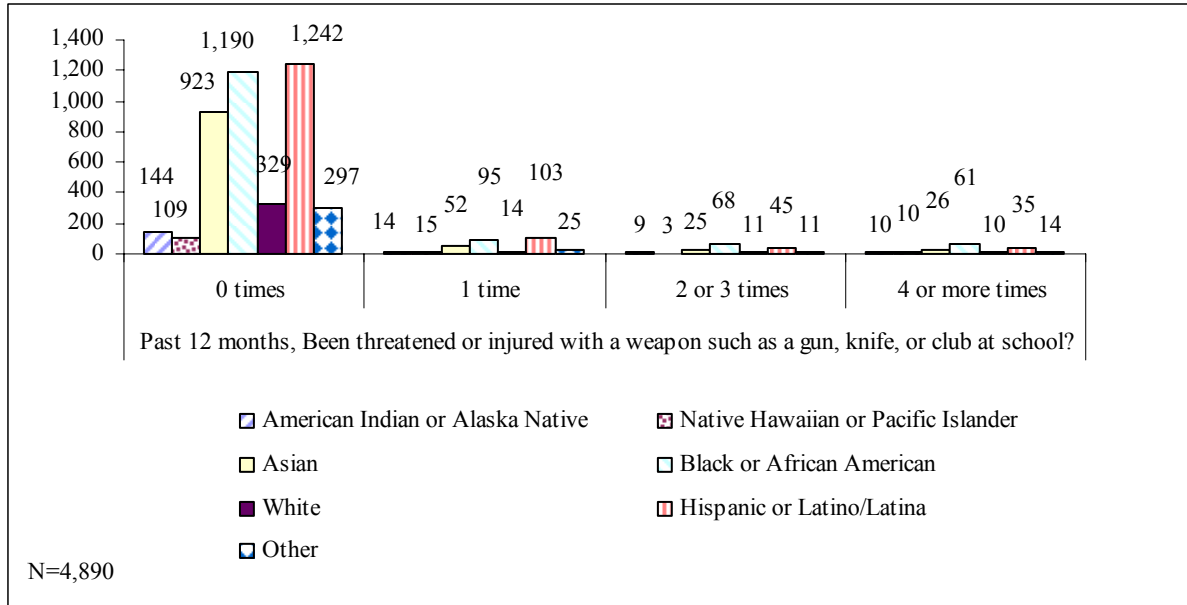
FIGURE 18
2007 CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS SURVEY RESPONSES BY RACE: IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS,
HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU SEEN SOMEONE CARRYING A GUN, KNIFE,
OR OTHER WEAPON AT SCHOOL?



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2007, Core Module A

- The vast majority of students reported never seeing someone carry a gun, knife or other weapon to school in the past 12 months regardless of race or ethnicity.
- Between 9% and 21% of students reported seeing a student carry a gun, knife or other weapon to school 1 time in the past 12 months.
- Between 9% and 16% of students reported seeing a student carry a gun, knife, or other weapon to school 4 or more times to school in the last 12 months.
- Asian students had the largest percentage who reported never seeing someone carry a gun, knife or other weapon to school (66.41%) whereas American Indian/Alaska Native (16.48%) and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (16.31%) students reported seeing someone carrying a knife four or more times to school.

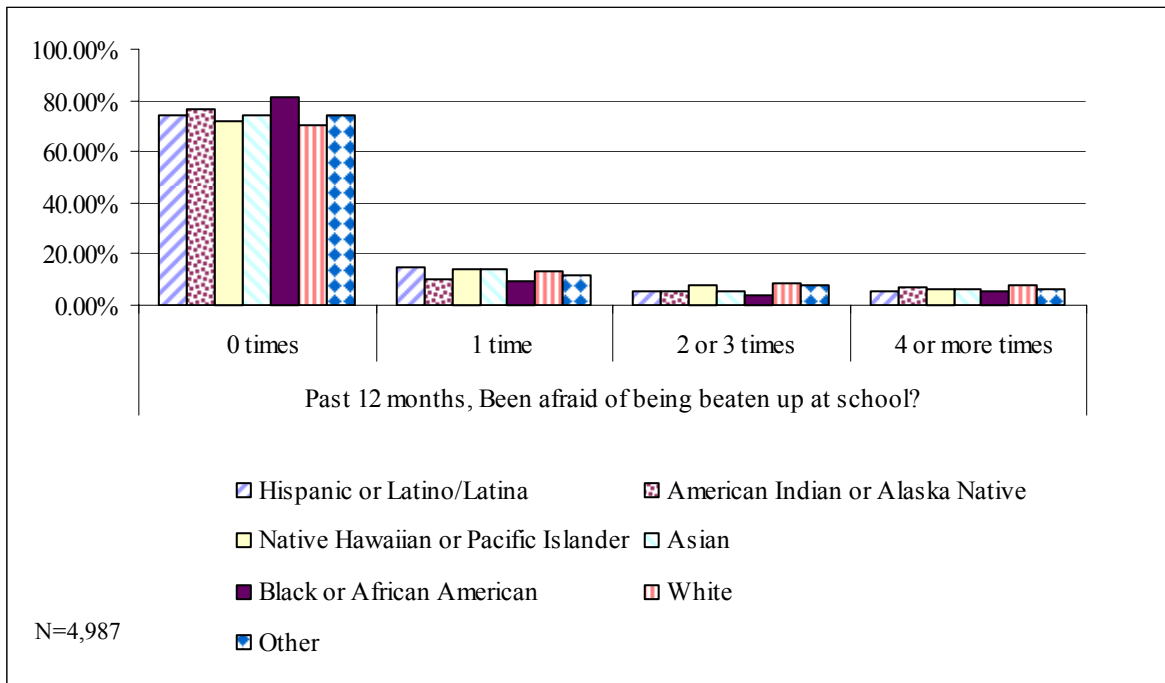
FIGURE 19
2007 CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS SURVEY RESPONSES BY RACE: IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN THREATENED OR INJURED WITH A WEAPON SUCH AS A GUN, KNIFE OR CLUB AT SCHOOL?



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2007, Core Module A

- Approximately 87% of students reported never being threatened with a weapon in the past 12 months in school. Almost 7% said that they were threatened with a weapon one time during the past 12 months. Nearly 4% and 3% said that they were threatened two or three times and four or more times, respectively.
- A greater number of Black and Latino/Hispanic students than any other group experienced one or more threats or injuries due to a weapon at school.
- A greater proportion of Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander students than any other group experienced one and four or more threats or injuries due to a weapon.

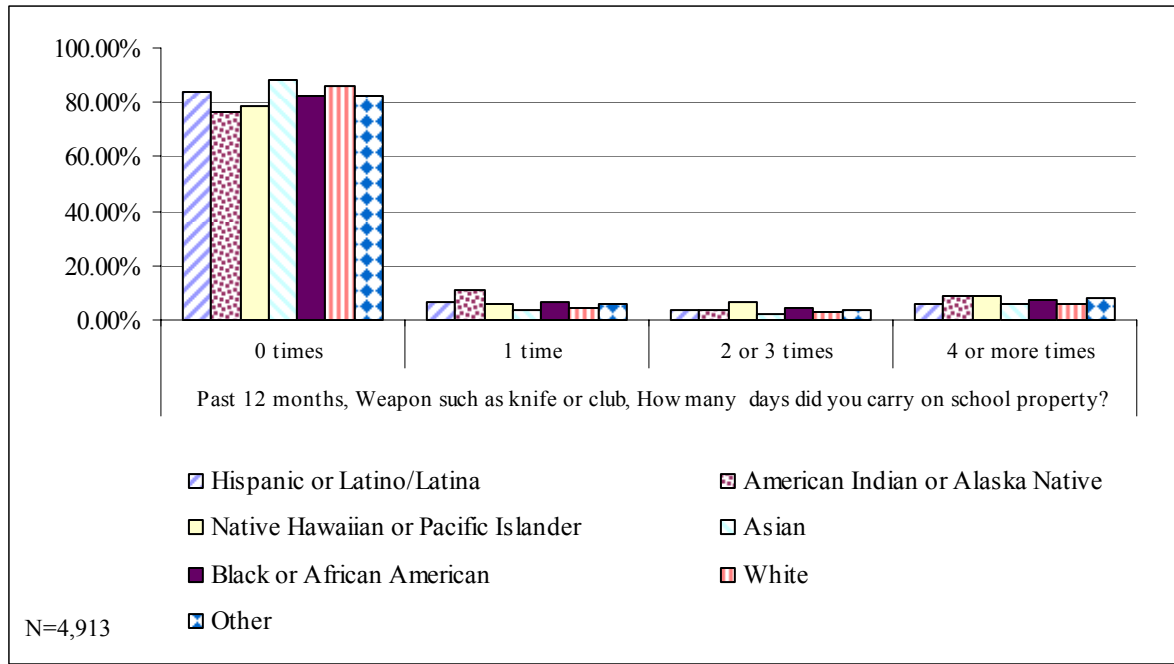
FIGURE 20
2007 CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS SURVEY RESPONSES BY RACE: IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN AFRAID OF BEING BEATEN UP AT SCHOOL?



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2007, Core Module A

- The vast majority of students (76%) had not been afraid at least once of being beaten up in the last 12 months. However, 629 students (12.6%) reported being afraid at least once of being beaten up in school in the last 12 months. Almost 6% of students said they were scared two or three times of being beaten up and another 6% reported being scared four or more times.
- Latinos/Hispanics reported the greatest proportion (218 students or 15%) of students who were afraid of being beaten up one time in the last 12 months followed by Asians (146 students or 14%) and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders (20 students or 14%).
- The greatest proportion of students who expressed fear of being beaten up four or more times were White students (30 or 8%).

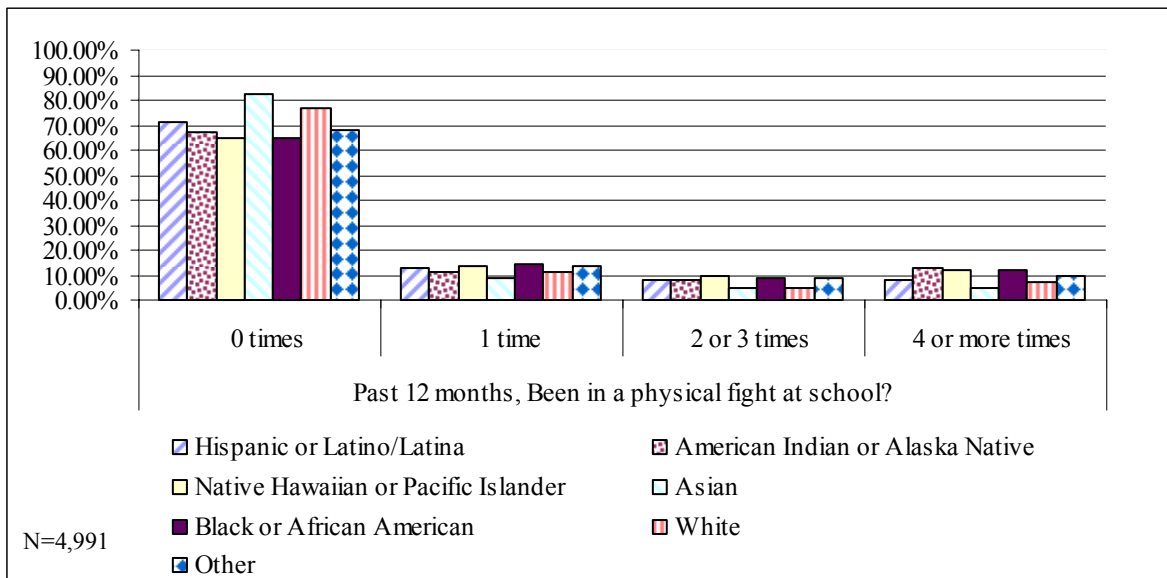
FIGURE 21
2007 CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS SURVEY RESPONSES BY RACE: IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU CARRIED A WEAPON SUCH AS A KNIFE OR CLUB?



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2007, Core Module A

- Approximately 84% of students surveyed indicated that they had never carried a weapon such as knife or club to school. However, there was a similar proportion of youth who carried a knife or club to school at least one time (291, 5.95%) as there was who carried one four or more times (328, 6.71%) in the last 12 months.
- American Indian or Alaska Native youth reported the greatest proportion of students (20 or 11.05%) with a weapon one time in the last 12 months. However, African Americans (94 or 6.58%) and Hispanics (92 or 6.43%) had the greatest number of students that had carried a weapon to school.

FIGURE 22
2007 CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS SURVEY RESPONSES BY RACE: IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS,
HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN IN A PHYSICAL FIGHT AT SCHOOL?



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2007, Core Module A

- Almost 29% of students reported being in at least one fight at school in the last 12 months. Asian students (17.81%) reported the lowest percentage of students in one or more physical fights in the last 12 months.
- African American (35.45%) and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (35.21%) students had the greatest proportion of students who has been in one or more physical fights in the past 12 months.
- Twenty eight percent of Latino students reported being in one or more physical fights in the past 12 months.
- 1423 students overall reported being in a one or more physical fights.
- Most students who were in four or more fights were African American (171 or 11.79%) and the greatest percent of students who were in four or more fights were American Indian or Alaska Native (13.19%).

TABLE 12
2007 CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS SURVEY RESPONSES BY RACE: IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS,
HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU CARRIED A GUN TO SCHOOL?

	Latino/Hispanic		American Indian or Alaska Native		Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		Asian		Black or African American		White		Other		Totals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 times	1,274	89.34%	158	85.87%	111	80.43%	958	93.28%	1,251	87.85%	343	93.46%	302	88.30%	4,397	89.92%
1 time	68	4.77%	8	4.35%	6	4.35%	29	2.82%	57	4.00%	8	2.18%	14	4.09%	190	3.89%
2 or 3 times	36	2.52%	7	3.80%	7	5.07%	11	1.07%	45	3.16%	3	0.82%	12	3.51%	121	2.47%
4 or more times	48	3.37%	11	5.98%	14	10.14%	29	2.82%	71	4.99%	13	3.54%	14	4.09%	200	4.09%
Total	1,426		184		138		1,027		1,424		367		342		4,908	100.00%

Source: Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2007, Core Module A

- Almost 90% of students who were surveyed said that they had not carried a gun to school in the past 12 months. Four percent (200) of students reported carrying a gun to school 4 or more times in the past 12 months.
- Almost 20% of Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander students said they had brought a gun to school one or more times in the past 12 months. Over 12% of African American students and 10% of Latino students said they had brought a gun to school.
- Fewer Asian (6.72%) and White (6.54%) students brought a gun to school one or more times in the past 12 months relative to other racial/ethnic groups.

B. AFTER-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES AND HOMECARE SUPERVISION

Additionally, some students in the Oakland Unified School District answered questions regarding their after-school activities and homecare supervision. Students were asked the following questions with the answer choices discussed in this data book:

1.) Where do you usually go right after school?

- A) Your home or another home with an adult there
- B) Your home or another home without an adult there
- C) Park or recreation program
- D) Community, volunteer or church group
- E) Stay at school for an after-school program
- F) Stay at school for an extra class, tutoring or other
- G) To a job
- H) Some other place

2.) In a normal week how many days do you usually go to your school's after-school program?

- A) Does not apply, no after school program
- B) 0 Days
- C) 0 Days but I would like to go to after school program
- D) 1 day
- E) 2 days
- F) 3 days
- G) 4 days
- H) 5 days

3.) In a normal school week, how many days are you at home after school for at least one hour without an adult there?

- A) Never
- B) 1 day
- C) 2 days
- D) 3 days
- E) 4 days
- F) 5 days

TABLE 13
2007 CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS SURVEY RESPONSES BY RACE: WHERE DO YOU USUALLY GO RIGHT AFTER SCHOOL?

	All		Latinos/Hispanic		Black		White	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Your home, or another home, <i>with</i> an adult there	1009	51.8%	361	54.9%	238	42.1%	70	47.9%
Your home, or another home, <i>without</i> an adult	261	13.4%	73	11.1%	81	14.3%	16	11.0%
Park or recreation program	95	4.9%	26	4.0%	39	6.9%	9	6.2%
Community, volunteer or church group	34	1.7%	13	2.0%	15	2.7%	4	2.7%
Stay at school for after-school program	221	11.4%	84	12.8%	78	13.8%	13	8.9%
Stay at school for extra class, tutoring, or other	118	6.1%	34	5.2%	43	7.6%	18	12.3%
To a job	66	3.4%	21	3.2%	23	4.1%	1	0.7%
Some other place	143	7.3%	46	7.0%	48	8.5%	15	10.3%
Total Respondents*	1947	100.0%	658	100.0%	565	100.0%	146	100.0%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 2007

Note: * There were a total of 1,950 respondents; three were omitted due to data error. Additionally there were 27 respondents who entered multiple responses and were thus omitted as well.

- The majority of youth (51.8%) go home or to another home *with* an adult present after school.
- A greater proportion of Latino/Hispanic youth went home or to another home that had adult supervision than their Black and White counterparts.
- Black (14.3%) youth surveyed reported going home or to another home *without* an adult supervisor at a greater rate than their Latino (11.1%) or White (11.0%) counterparts.
- Black (13.8%) and Latino (12.8%) youth stayed at school for an after-school program in greater proportions than their White (8.9%) counterparts. However, White youth (12.3%) were more likely to stay after-school for an extra class, tutoring or other activity than Latino/Hispanic (5.2%) or Black (7.6%) youth.

TABLE 14
2007 CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS SURVEY RESPONSES BY RACE: IN A NORMAL SCHOOL WEEK, HOW MANY DAYS DO YOU USUALLY GO TO YOUR SCHOOL'S AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAM?

	All		Latinos/Hispanic		Black		White	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Does not apply, no after-school program	306	17.7%	109	18.8%	89	17.2%	17	13.5%
0 days	633	36.7%	197	33.9%	147	28.4%	45	35.7%
0 days, but I would like to go to after-school program	171	9.9%	48	8.3%	54	10.4%	13	10.3%
1 day	107	6.2%	37	6.4%	37	7.2%	9	7.1%
2 days	143	8.3%	66	11.4%	46	8.9%	13	10.3%
3 days	118	6.8%	45	7.7%	40	7.7%	8	6.3%
4 days	103	6.0%	37	6.4%	42	8.1%	10	7.9%
5 days	145	8.4%	42	7.2%	62	12.0%	11	8.7%
Total Respondents*	1726	100.0%	581	100.0%	517	100.0%	126	100.0%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 2007

Note: * There were a total of 1,744 respondents; 18 were omitted due to data error. Additionally there were 18 respondents who entered multiple responses and were thus omitted as well.

- Almost one-fifth (17.7%) of youth indicated that there was no after-school program at their school. Fewer White students (13.5%) responded having no after-school program in their school relative to their Latino (18.8%) and Black (17.2%) counterparts.
- Over a third of youth indicated that they don't attend an after-school program.
- Almost ten percent (9.9%) of youth indicated that they attend no after school program but that they would like to attend one if it were available.
- Generally, youth who attended after-school programs did so at about the same rate participating only 1 day a week (6.2%) as they did 5 days a week (8.4%).

TABLE 15

2007 CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS SURVEY RESPONSES BY RACE: IN A NORMAL SCHOOL WEEK, HOW MANY DAYS ARE YOU HOME AFTER SCHOOL FOR AT LEAST ONE HOUR WITHOUT AN ADULT THERE?

	All		Latinos/Hispanic		Black		White	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Never	799	48.1%	311	51.9%	257	49.2%	45	33.1%
1 day	257	15.5%	84	14.0%	85	16.3%	39	28.7%
2 days	129	7.8%	43	7.2%	37	7.1%	13	9.6%
3 days	117	7.0%	42	7.0%	36	6.9%	12	8.8%
4 days	48	2.9%	17	2.8%	17	3.3%	5	3.7%
5 days	312	18.8%	102	17.0%	90	17.2%	22	16.2%
Total Respondents*	1662	100.0%	599	100.0%	522	100.0%	136	100.0%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 2007

Note: * There were a total of 1,964 respondents; 282 were omitted because the respondent did not mark an Answer to this question. Five respondents answered out of range and fifteen gave multiple answers and therefore were omitted from the table summary above.

- Almost half of the youth respondents (48.1%) indicated that in a normal school week, they are never at home without an adult. Fewer White youth (33.1%) reported being at home after school without an adult than their Latino/Hispanic (51.9%) and Black counterparts (49.2%).
- Almost a third of White youth (28.7%) who responded indicated that after school they were at home 1 day during the week for at least one hour without an adult present. The proportions of Latino (14.0%) and Black (16.3%) youth at home 1 day a week without an adult for at least one hour were much lower.
- Regardless of race, almost one-fifth of youth (18.8%) respondents indicated that during the week they were left alone without an adult for at least one hour 5 days a week. There was a significant increase in the number of youth who responded being left alone without an adult for at least one hour between 4 days and 5 days. This suggests that a significant number of youth have no adult supervision after school most of the time during the school week.

V. JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES OF CONCERN FOR LATINO YOUTH

This section will be divided into two major parts. The first section will examine national and state juvenile delinquency trends from several sources. The second section will examine and compare Alameda County and Oakland juvenile delinquency data to the national and statewide trends.

A close examination of the facts shows that Latino youth are increasingly the subject of unequal treatment within the US criminal justice system. From the moment they are arrested Latino youth are faced with law enforcement officials who may see them as ruthless and alien criminals. They also face criminal courts that are more inclined to incarcerate rather than rehabilitate. This racialized system of punitive justice has been increasingly administering similar cruel treatments to most American ethnic minorities.

Many of the racial stereotypes used to justify such disparate punitive treatment, as well as absolve it, are rooted in an increasingly xenophobic attitude towards immigrants from the Spanish speaking Caribbean, Central American and South American countries. The groundless notion that immigrant communities are predisposed to criminal behavior informs the development of public policies and procedures regarding juvenile justice (Martinez and Valenzuela, 2006). According to the US Census Bureau the number of Latino juveniles in the United States will increase by almost 60% by 2020.

Latino/Hispanic youth are over-represented at virtually every stage of the American Justice system while also bearing more severe treatment than their White counterparts. For example, according to Building Blocks for Youth the average length of incarceration for juveniles charged with violent crimes is 305 days for Latino youth, 254 days for African American youth, and 193 for White youth. Such institutional racial disparities are augmented by the fact that between 1983 and 1991 there was a staggering 84% increase in the percentage of Latino youth in public detention facilities (BBFY, 2001).

The National Council of La Raza identifies “four critical issues affecting Latino youth in the juvenile justice system:”

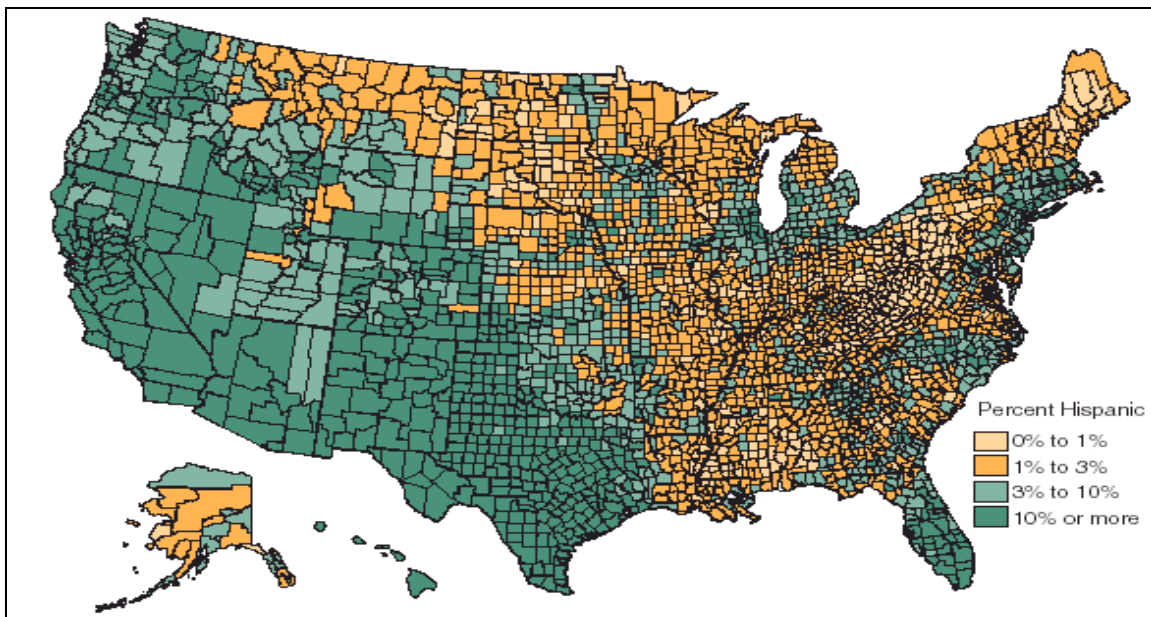
1. Disproportionate minority contact or DMC: DMC refers to a situation in which the number of minority youth in juvenile penal institutions forms a higher percentage than the number of minority youth in the general population.
2. Adultification: This occurs when a young person is tried in an adult court and thereby incarcerated in an adult facility. Adultification is an issue of paramount importance for Latino youth as a result of DMC. Furthermore, juveniles incarcerated in adult prison facilities are more likely to commit suicide and face potentially fatal physical assaults by older inmates.
3. Anti-Gang laws: Such laws target individuals who law enforcement feels fit the profile of a would-be gang member. Anti-gang laws allegedly mitigate the negative impact of gangs on the community in question. However, anti-gang laws overwhelmingly target ethnic minorities through racial profiling. Such inequitable effects are the outcome of a

poor understanding of the social formation of gangs. Gangs are seen as an ethno-racial problem rather than a socioeconomic one.

4. Community-based Alternatives to Incarceration: Such alternatives offer cheaper and more culturally sensitive approaches to juvenile delinquency. According to the National Council on La Raza, community-based treatment programs that are culturally sensitive reduce rates of recidivism for Latino youth.

A. NATIONWIDE DATA

FIGURE 23
PROPORTION OF LATINO YOUTH IN THE JUVENILE POPULATION (AGES 0-17),
UNITED STATES, 2002



Source: OJJDP: *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report*. Accessed online at: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/nr2006/downloads/NR2006.pdf>, accessed 12/3/07.

- Latino youth are ten percent or more of the juvenile population in the greater part of California.
- High concentrations of Latino youth are especially evident in those states adjacent to the US-Mexico border such as Texas and California.
- Most of the state of Florida also has a large Latino youth population (greater than 10%). Eastern states have a significant number of Latino youth; however the high percentages are located sporadically in cities and counties throughout each state.

TABLE 16
NATIONAL JUVENILE ARREST RATES, BY RACE, PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE
JUVENILE CRIME INDEX, *2000-2005

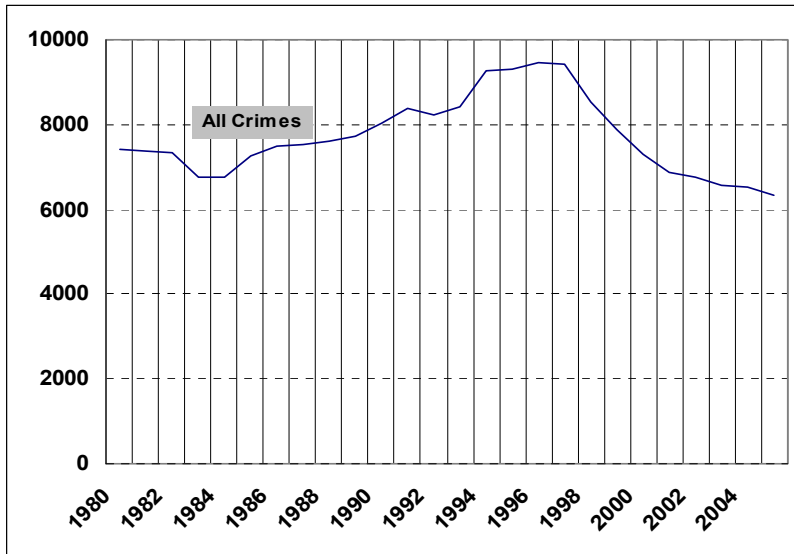
Ethnicity	Arrests - 2000	Arrests - 2005	Percent Change	Percent Change of Population
Asian Pacific Islander	8,007	5,838	-27.1%	12.2%
Native American	5,220	4,785	-8.3%	-5.9%
African American	121,708	126,986	4.3%	0.6%
Caucasian	275,438	241,194	-12.4%	1.0%
Total	410,373	378,803	-7.7%	1.3%

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation, <http://www.fbi.gov>; US Census Bureau; National Population Estimates for the 2000s; http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/2005_nat/_res.html, accessed 4/23/07

Note: *The Crime Index refers to the sum of the Violent Crime Index and the Property Crime Index. The Violent Crime Index includes arrests with charges of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; the Property Crime Index encompasses arrests with charges of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The Crime Index does not include other assaults, vandalism, weapons-possession, drug and alcohol violations, DUI's, disorderly conduct, curfew and loitering law violations or runaways.

- Hispanic juveniles are not included in this chart, because the FBI does not classify them separately from other ethnic groups in arrest numbers. They are instead distributed throughout the racial groups shown. For example, one can be both Caucasian and Hispanic.
- National trends show juvenile offender numbers decreasing, almost 8% between 2000 and 2005.
- Except for African American juveniles (4.3%), all other racial groups had a decrease in violent crime and property crime arrests.
- The most significant decrease in arrests, over 27%, was among API juveniles, during the same period that their overall population increased by 12%.

FIGURE 24
JUVENILE ARREST RATES* FOR ALL CRIMES;
UNITED STATES, 1980-2005

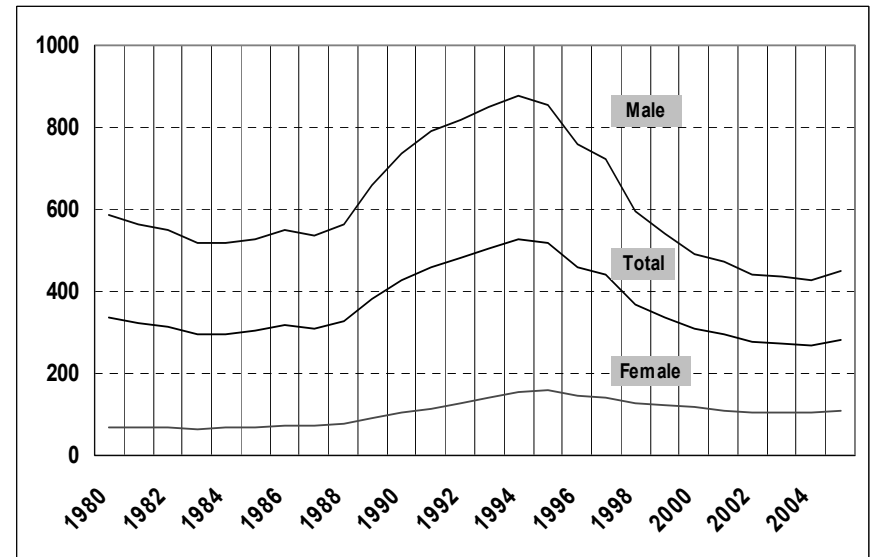


Source: OJJDP, Statistical Briefing Book, Law Enforcement and Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Arrest Rates, http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/crime/excel/JAR_2005.xls, accessed 4/17/07.

*Arrest rates are calculated as arrests per 100,000 youth ages 10-17

- The overall juvenile arrest rate in 2005, 6,350 arrests for every 100,000 juveniles, was lower than it was in 1980, 7,414 arrests per 100,000 juveniles.
- Between 1980 and 2005, there was a 14% decrease in the juvenile arrest rate.
- Since 1996, when the juvenile arrest rate peaked at 9,443 arrests for every 100,000 juveniles, there has been a 33% decrease in the juvenile arrest rate.

FIGURE 25
JUVENILE ARREST RATES FOR VIOLENT CRIME INDEX
OFFENSES BY SEX; UNITED STATES, 1980-2005

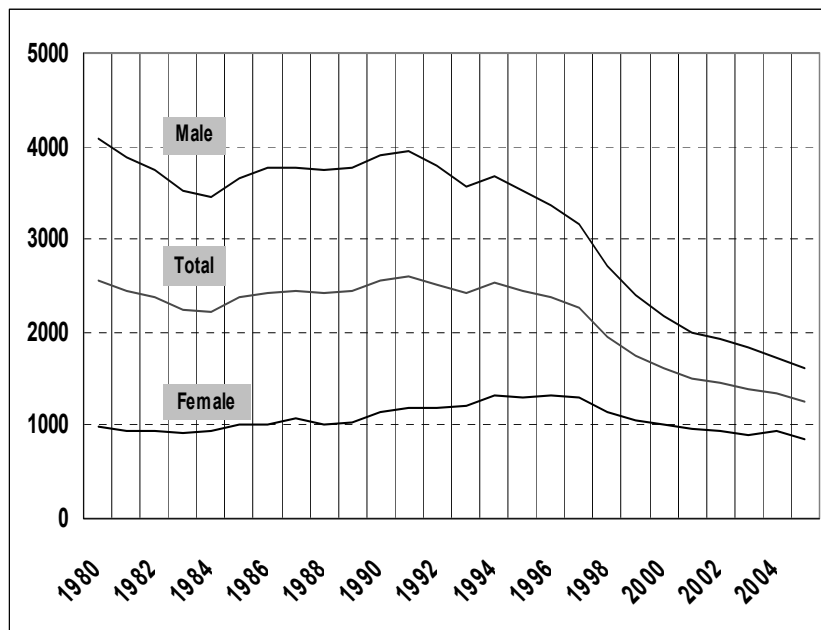


Source: OJJDP, Statistical Briefing Book, Law Enforcement and Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Arrest Rates, http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/crime/excel/JAR_2005.xls, accessed 4/17/07.

*Arrest rates are calculated as arrests per 100,000 youth ages 10-17.

- The juvenile arrest rate for violent crime offenses in 2005 was 283 arrests for every 100,000 juveniles, lower than it was in 1980, 334 arrests per 100,000 juveniles.
- Between 1980 and 2005, there was a 15% decrease in the juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes.
- From its peak in 1994, the juvenile arrest rate for Violent Crime Index offenses had dropped by about 46% in 2005.

FIGURE 26
JUVENILE ARREST RATES FOR PROPERTY CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY SEX; UNITED STATES, 1980-2005

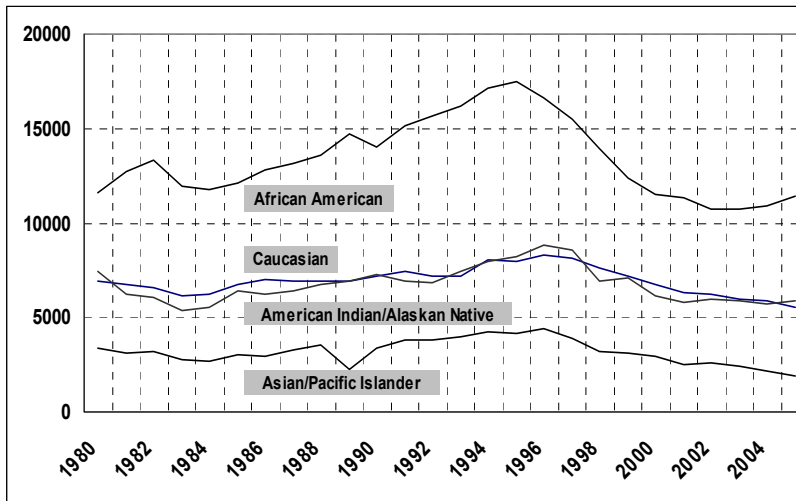


Source: OJJDP, Statistical Briefing Book, Law Enforcement and Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Arrest Rates, http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/crime/excel/JAR_2005.xls, accessed 4/17/07.

*Arrest rates are calculated as arrests per 100,000 youth ages 10-17.

- In 2005, male juveniles were arrested four times more often than female juveniles (450/100,000 vs. 107/100,000).
- While male juveniles witnessed a 23% decline in their arrest rate for violent offenses between 1980 and 2005, the rate for female juveniles increased over 50% in the same time period.
- The juvenile arrest rate for property crime offenses in 2005 was 1,246 arrests for every 100,000 juveniles, lower than it was in 1980, 2,562 arrests per 100,000 juveniles.
- Between 1980 and 2005, there was a 51% decrease in the juvenile arrest rate for property crimes.
- In 2005, male juveniles were arrested at a rate almost twice that of female juveniles (1,611/100,000 vs. 862/100,000).
- Between 1980 and 2005, the arrest rate for male juveniles decreased significantly more than it did for female juveniles, 61% versus 12%.

FIGURE 27
JUVENILE ARREST RATES FOR ALL CRIMES BY RACE;
UNITED STATES, 1980-2005

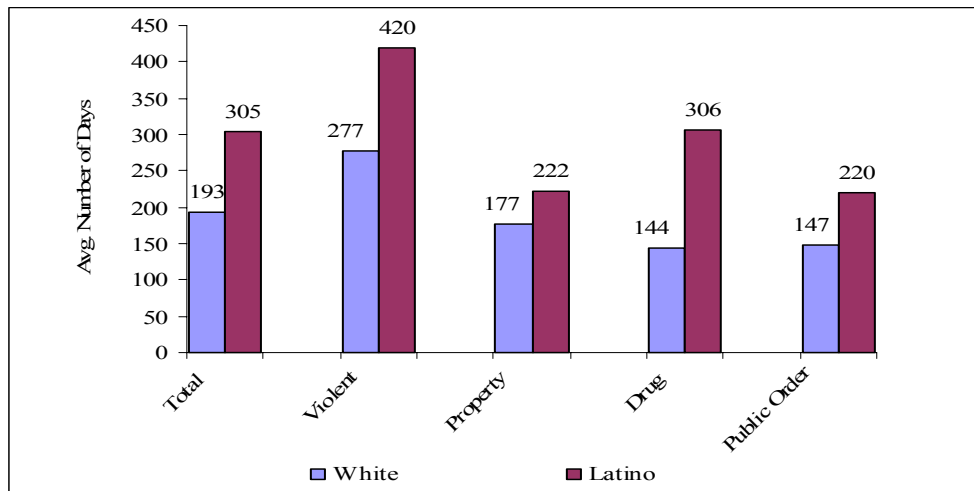


Source: OJJDP, Statistical Briefing Book, Law Enforcement and Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Arrest Rates, http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/crime/excel/JAR_2005.xls; accessed 4/17/07.

*Arrest rates are calculated as arrests per 100,000 youth ages 10-17.

- Between 1980 and 2005, after it peaked in 1995-96, the total juvenile arrest rate decreased 1% for African Americans, 20% for Caucasians, 21% for American Indians/Alaskan Natives and 45% for API juveniles.
- In 2005, the juvenile arrest rate for African Americans (11,440/100,000) was about twice the rate it was for Caucasians (5,533/100,000) and about six times the rate of API juveniles (1,896/100,000).
- The overall arrest rate for African American juveniles peaked in 1995. For the other three racial groups, the arrest rates peaked in 1996. Between their peak years and 2005, the juvenile arrest rates declined for each racial group: the decline was 57% for API juveniles, 35% for African Americans, 34% for Caucasians, and 33% for American Indians.

FIGURE 28
AVERAGE LENGTHS OF STAY IN STATE PUBLIC FACILITIES FOR
LATINO/HISPANIC YOUTH, UNITED STATES, 1993

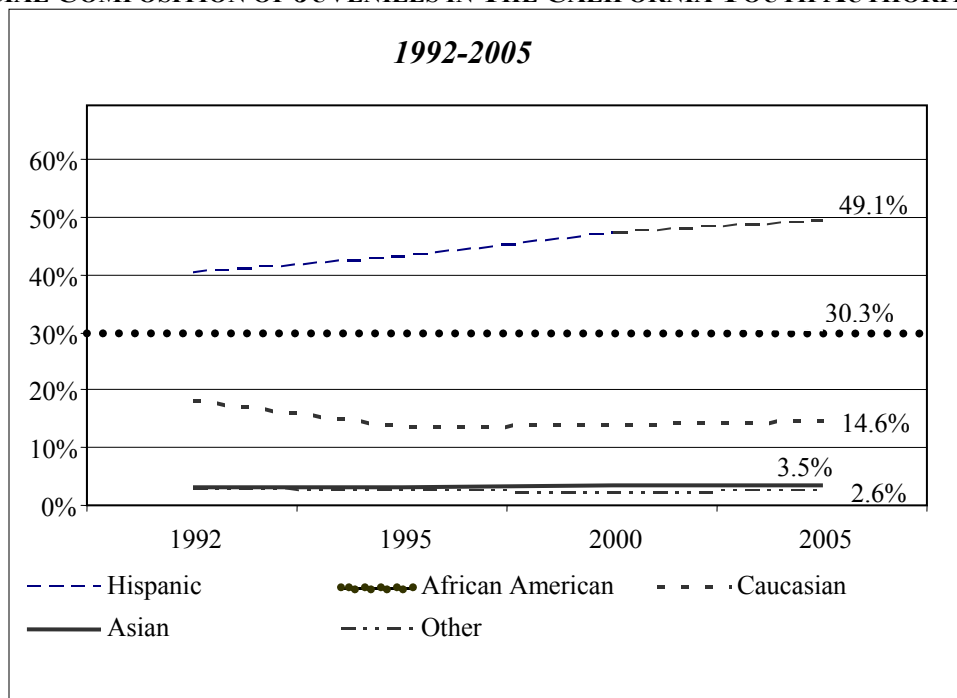


Source: Building Blocks for Youth Report (2002). *Donde Esta La Justicia? A Call to Action on Behalf of Latino and Latina Youth in the US Justice System*. Michigan State University, MI. Information originally found in NCCD report: *The Juveniles Taken Into Custody Research Program: Estimating the Prevalence of Juvenile Custody Rates by Race and Gender*. Washington, DC.

- Latino/Hispanic youth on average spent four more months (143 days) imprisoned for violent crimes than White juveniles.
- For drug offenses, Latino juveniles were incarcerated twice as long as White juveniles.
- Latino youth were incarcerated on average 305 days as compared to White youth who were incarcerated on average 193 days.
- Latino youth served more time in state public facilities for drug offenses (306 days) than White youth served for violent offenses (277).

B. STATE DELINQUENCY TRENDS

FIGURE 29
RACIAL COMPOSITION OF JUVENILES IN THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY (CYA)



Source: California Youth Authority, Research Division, 2005

- Latino/Hispanic youth were overwhelmingly the majority of the CYA population from 1992 to 2005 (40% - 49.1%).
- The percentage of Latino/Hispanic youth in the CYA increased significantly between 1992 and 2005.
- The percentage of White youth in the CYA decreased from 1992 (16.5%) to 2005 (14.6%).
- African Americans were also significantly represented in the CYA representing almost one-third of the population between 1992-2005.
- The proportion of Asians and 'other' youth during 1992-2005 was very small representing 6.1% combined.
- The CYA population decreased significantly between 1996-2006. In 1996 the number of youths in the CYA was 10,122 (13.5%), including Department of Corrections Cases. In contrast, the number of youths in the CYA during 2006 was 2,623 (excludes DCC cases).

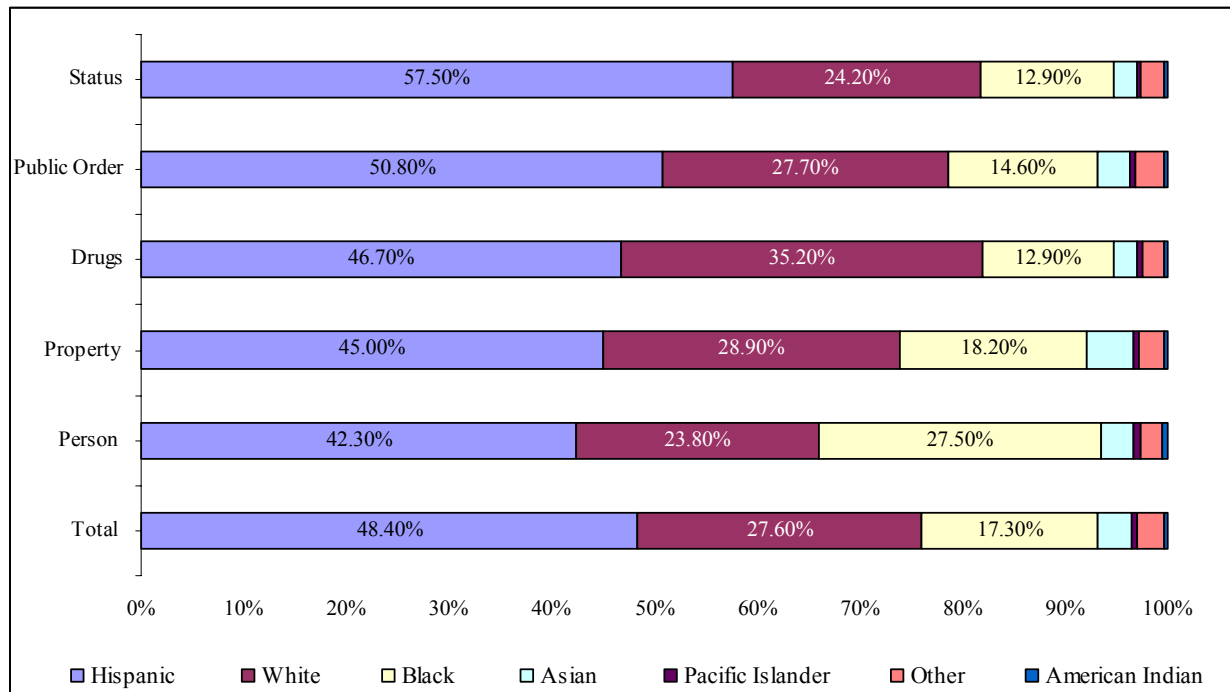
TABLE 17
PERCENT OF TOTAL JUVENILE FELONY ARRESTS BY ETHNICITY, CALIFORNIA, 2005

	Caucasian	Hispanic	African American	Other	# Total Arrests
1998	28.8	42.1	20.2	8.9	80,758
2005	23.8	46.5	23.2	6.5	61,161
% of Juvenile Population, 2005	33.7	48.0	7.2	11.0	100

Source: State of California, Department of Justice

- The number of juvenile felony arrests in California decreased between 1998 (80,758) and 2005 (61,161).
- Hispanic youth represented the largest proportion of juvenile felony arrests in 1998 (42.1%) and 2005 (46.5%) followed by White youth at 28.8% and 23.8%, respectively.
- African Americans were disproportionately arrested for felony violations in 1998 (20.2%) and 2005 (23.2%) when compared to their proportion among the juvenile population (7.2%).

FIGURE 30
CALIFORNIA ARRESTS BY TYPE AND RACE/ETHNIC GROUP, 2005

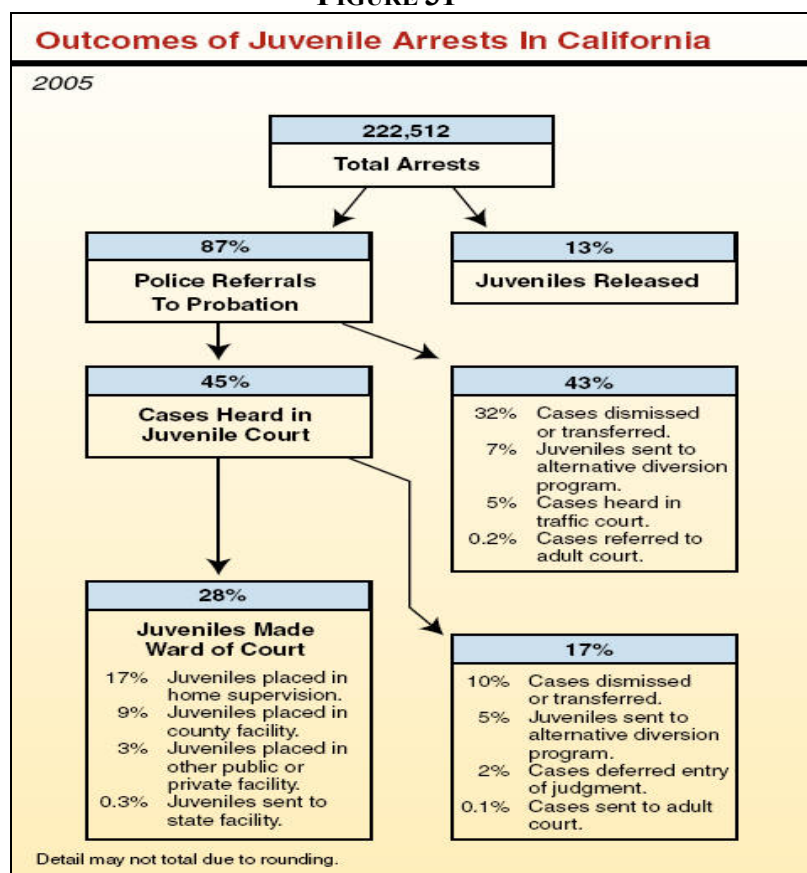


Source: JJIC, 2005

- Latinos made up almost half (48%) of all California arrestees in 2005.
- In California, Latino youth accounted for more than half of the public order arrests (50.8%) and status offenses (57.5%).

- A status offense is defined as an act which is illegal only with regards to the activity of a minor such as drinking or smoking.
- White youth represented over one-fourth (27.6%) of arrestees while African Americans represented 17% of all California youth arrests in 2005.
- Pacific Islanders and American Indian populations represented less than 1% of the total California youth arrestees while youth who were classified as 'other' consisted of 2.6%.

FIGURE 31



Source: Legislative Analysts Office (2006): *California's Criminal Justice System: A Primer*. URL: http://www.lao.ca.gov/2007/cj_primer/cj_primer_013107.aspx, accessed 12-4-07.

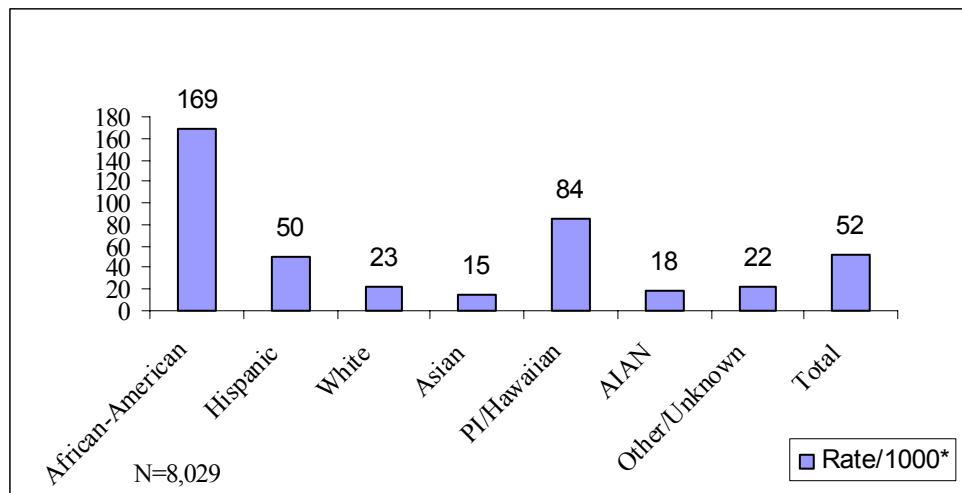
- The vast majority of juvenile arrests in California are referred to probation (87%) by police officers. The remaining 13% of arrestees are released.
- Upon receiving referral to probation, an arrested juvenile may have his/her case heard in court (45%) or a significant proportion of cases may be dismissed or transferred to other counties where he or she resides (32%).
- Only 7% of juveniles are diverted to alternative programs upon being arrested and another 5% of arrested juveniles have their cases heard in traffic court. A very select few (0.2%) of all juvenile arrests in California are referred to adult court.
- Of cases heard in juvenile court and made a ward of the court (24,391 or 28% of the total arrests), 17% (4,147) of youth are placed in home supervision, 9% (2,195) are placed in a

county facility, and a few are placed in either a public or private facility (3% or 732) or sent to a state facility (0.3%).

- Some cases heard in a juvenile court are dismissed or transferred (10%), referred to a alternative diversion program (5%), and a minority have a deferred judgment (2%) or are sent to adult court (0.1%).

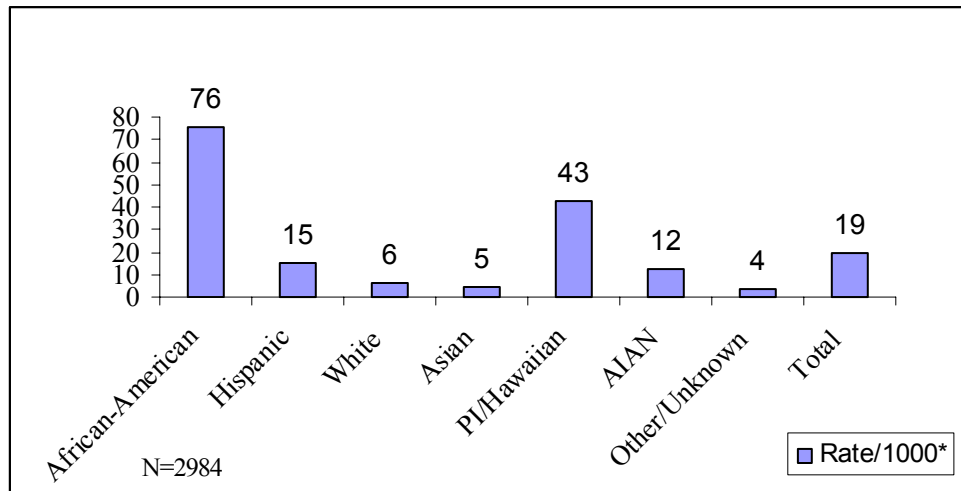
C. COUNTY DELINQUENCY TRENDS

FIGURE 32
JUVENILES REFERRED TO PROBATION, RATE PER 1000 IN ALAMEDA COUNTY,
BY ETHNICITY/RACE, 2007



- African Americans had the highest rate of referrals to probation (169 per 1000 population) in Alameda County.
- Latino/Hispanic youth had the third highest rate of referrals to probation (50 per 1000 population) in Alameda County.
- Asian youth had the lowest rate of referrals to probation (15 per 1000 population) in Alameda County.
- American Indian and Alaska Native youth had the fewest number of referrals to probation (10) while African American had the greatest number of referrals (4,128), followed by Hispanics (1999) and White youth (1098).

FIGURE 33
JUVENILE ARREST AND BOOKING RATE PER 1000 IN ALAMEDA COUNTY,
BY ETHNICITY/RACE, 2007



Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) Analysis of Alameda County Probation Department Data, 2007.

- African American youth had the highest juvenile arrest and booking rate into Juvenile Hall followed by Pacific Islander/Hawaiians at 43 per 1000 population.
- The overall juvenile arrest rate in Alameda County in 2007 was 19 arrests per 1000.
- ‘Other/Unknown’ youth had the lowest arrest rate (4 arrests per 1000) in Alameda County in 2007 followed by Asians (5 arrests per 1000).

D. OAKLAND CITY DELINQUENCY TRENDS

TABLE 18
JUVENILE ARREST RATE PER THOUSAND OF THE JUVENILE POPULATION, BY
ETHNICITY, OAKLAND, 2006

Ethnicity	Total Arrest Incidents in 2006	Juvenile Population 10 – 17 Years Old	Arrest Rate Per 1,000
Samoan	13	93	140
African-American	2112	18243	116
Cambodian	52	832	63
Laotian	42	807	52
Hispanic	408	10866	38
Vietnamese	36	1306	28
Korean	3	122	25
Filipino	18	805	22
Pacific Islander	5	340	15
Caucasian	68	5298	13
Chinese	34	3164	11
AIAN	3	526	6
Other Asian	18	-	-

Source: Alameda County Probation Department, 2006; Census, US Census Bureau

Note: Juvenile population numbers may exceed total juvenile population due to overlapping of multiracial persons. Because the populations of API ethnicities were not available excluding Hispanics, these groups include Hispanics here. The populations of other ethnic groups (African American, Caucasian, and Native American) are given as non-Hispanic.

*A population for Other Asian could not be calculated, because many of the ethnic groups comprising this category were below the population threshold of the 2000 Census and therefore their populations were unavailable. Because the population for this group was unavailable, an arrest rate could not be calculated.

- Latino/Hispanic youth had an arrest rate (38 arrests per 1,000) nearly three times as high as Caucasian youth and African American youth had an arrest rate (116 arrests per 1,000) nearly three times as high as Latino youth.
- Of ethnic groups with juvenile populations exceeding 1,000, Latino/Hispanic youth had the second highest number of arrests (10,866), only behind African Americans (18,243).
- African American youth were nine times more likely to be arrested than Caucasian youth. African American youth also accounted for 73% of the total arrests in 2006.
- Of all ethnic groups Samoan youth had the highest arrest rate (140 arrests per 1,000). Compared to Caucasian youth, Samoan youth were 11 times more likely to be arrested.
- The South East Asian population as a whole had relatively high arrest rates compared to other Asian Pacific Islanders. Cambodian (63 arrests per 1,000) and Laotian youth (52 arrests per 1,000) had arrest rates at least 4 times as high as Chinese youth. Vietnamese youth (28 per 1,000) had an arrest rate more than double that of Chinese youth.

TABLE 19
TOTAL JUVENILES ARREST INCIDENTS REFERRED TO PROBATION
BY ETHNICITY, OAKLAND, 1995-2006

Ethnicity	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Asian/PI	393	444	390	344	339	272	257	231	225	242	217	223	3,577
African Amer.	3,745	3,804	3,694	3,466	3,469	3,057	2,590	2,635	2,435	2,390	2,281	2,112	35,678
Hispanic	471	577	517	540	517	349	398	320	383	453	455	408	5,388
Native Amer.	9	9	12	2	9	0	10	8	3	4	0	3	69
Caucasian	104	116	108	106	98	86	88	67	69	71	72	68	1,053
Other	45	75	69	82	117	66	101	91	94	91	82	93	1,006
Total	4,767	5,025	4,790	4,540	4,549	3,830	3,444	3,352	3,209	3,251	3,107	2,907	46,771

Source: Alameda County Probation Department, 2006

- Similar to national trends, the peak in juvenile arrests in Oakland occurred in 1996 with 5,205 arrests referred to probation.
- Since 1996, when the juvenile arrest incidents peaked, there has been a 42% decrease in arrest incidents referred to probation.
- Hispanic youth represented 11.5% of all arrests referred to probation between 1995-2006.
- In 2006, African Americans had the highest number of arrest incidents referred to probation in Oakland (2,112 arrests), accounting for 73% of all arrests referred to probation. The number of African American youth arrested between 1995-2006 has decreased (3,745 in 1995 to 2,112 in 2006) but the proportion stayed relatively the same (79% of all arrests in 1995 and 73% in 2006).
- Asians and Pacific Islanders accounted for about 8% of the arrests referred to probation in 2006.
- Between 1995 and 2006, every ethnic group witnessed a decline in total juvenile arrests referred to probation.

TABLE 20
UNIQUE JUVENILES REFERRED TO PROBATION BY ETHNICITY, OAKLAND, 1995-2006

Ethnicity	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Asian/PI	239	307	267	259	254	187	192	154	165	177	150	152	2,503
African Amer.	1,941	2,223	2,216	2,047	1,972	1,746	1,569	1,550	1,460	1,438	1,352	1,285	20,799
Hispanic	285	364	339	355	350	243	276	233	265	303	294	282	3,589
Native Amer.	7	7	9	1	4	0	6	7	3	2	0	1	47
Caucasian	60	80	75	77	76	60	50	48	48	57	48	55	734
Other	35	55	54	71	99	52	87	77	76	67	58	74	805
Total	2,567	3,036	2,960	2,810	2,755	2,288	2,180	2,069	2,017	2,044	1,902	1,849	28,477

Source: Alameda County Probation Department, 2006

Note: "Unique juvenile" refers to the number of individual youth referred to probation each year. The previous table showed the total number of cases; i.e. one youth might have multiple referrals to probation during the year.

- Similar to the trend for the total number of juvenile arrests in this time period for Oakland, unique arrests for all juveniles peaked in 1996 and steadily dropped after that year.

- Latino/Hispanic youth have seen only a slight decrease in the number of unique juvenile arrests between 1995 (285) and 2006 (282). This averages to about 299 arrests over an 11 year period, second highest below African American youth (average of 1,891 arrests over an 11 year period).
- The number of unique juvenile arrests referred to probation in 2006 is the lowest it has been in the past decade.
- Since 1995, there has been a 26% decrease in the number of unique juveniles referred to probation.
- Since 1996, when the number of unique juvenile arrests peaked, there has been a 37% decrease in the number of youth referred to probation.
- API youth witnessed a slight increase in unique individuals arrested between 2005 (150) and 2006 (152).
- The average number of arrests per juvenile referred to probation (found by dividing the total number of arrests by the number of unique arrests) decreases between 1995 and 2006. In 1995, juveniles referred to probation were arrested on average 1.86 times compared to 1.57 times in 2006 (calculated by taking the total number of referrals from Table 15 and dividing by the unique individuals taken from Table 16). This trend was reflected across racial groups with the exception of Native American youth, a group with very little representation in the data.

TABLE 21
POPULATION, ARRESTS, ADJUDICATIONS & PLACEMENTS¹ OF JUVENILES
BY ETHNICITY, OAKLAND, 2006

Ethnicity	Juvenile Population		Unique Arrests		Adjudications		Institutional Placements	
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total
API	7827	18.0%	152	8%	42	7.1%	12	8.1%
African American	18243	42.0%	1285	69%	424	71.9%	117	78.5%
Hispanic	10866	25.0%	282	15%	89	15.1%	16	10.7%
Caucasian	5298	12.2%	55	3%	17	2.9%	3	2.0%
Other	1193	2.7%	75	4%	18	3.1%	1	0.7%
Total	41333	100.0%	1849	100%	590	100.0%	149	100.0%

Source: Alameda County Probation Department, 2006; Census, US Census Bureau.

- African American youth are disproportionately represented at every level of the juvenile justice system. While African American youth constitute about 42% of the juvenile population in Oakland, they also account for 69% of unique arrests, 72% of adjudications, and 79% of institutional placements.

¹ After the Court has ordered that a youth be removed from his home, the placement needs of the youth are identified and he/she is placed into an appropriate placement facility, including foster homes, group homes, or private institutions. Within Alameda County, in addition to the private institutions (examples: Thunder Road, Potter's House), there are public institutions that can be utilized: the CYA (see Figure 30); or, for youth who have not committed sex offenses or violent crimes, and have not been diagnosed as seriously emotionally disturbed, Camp Sweeney.

TABLE 22
POPULATION, ARRESTS, ADJUDICATIONS & PLACEMENTS² OF JUVENILES
BY ETHNICITY, OAKLAND, 2006 (ADDITIONAL DATA)

Ethnicity	Juvenile Population		Unique Arrests		Adjudications		Institutional Placements	
	#	% of Total Population	#	% of Those in Population	#	% of Those Arrested	#	% of Those Adjudicated
API	7827	18.0%	152	1.9%	42	27.6%	12	28.6%
African American	18243	42.0%	1285	7.0%	424	33.0%	117	27.6%
Hispanic	10866	25.0%	282	2.6%	89	31.6%	16	18.0%
Caucasian	5298	12.2%	55	1.0%	17	30.9%	3	17.6%
Other	1193	2.7%	75	6.3%	18	24.0%	1	5.6%
Total	41333	100.0%	1849	4.5%	590	31.9%	149	25.3%

Source: Alameda County Probation Department, 2006; Census, US Census Bureau.

Note: Population numbers do not add to the total due to overlapping of multiracial persons, as we used populations for each race “alone or in any combination,” resulting in the same persons possibly being included in several categories.

- Among arrested youth, Hispanic youth had the second highest percentage of juveniles who face adjudications (31.6%). Among youth who were adjudicated, Hispanic youth were the third highest percentage of youth (18%) who face institutional placements.
- Among youth who have adjudication hearings, API youth have the highest percentage placed into institutional settings (28.6%).

TABLE 23
NUMBER OF JUVENILE VICTIMS BY ETHNICITY AND
BY SUSPECT’S ETHNICITY, OAKLAND, 2000

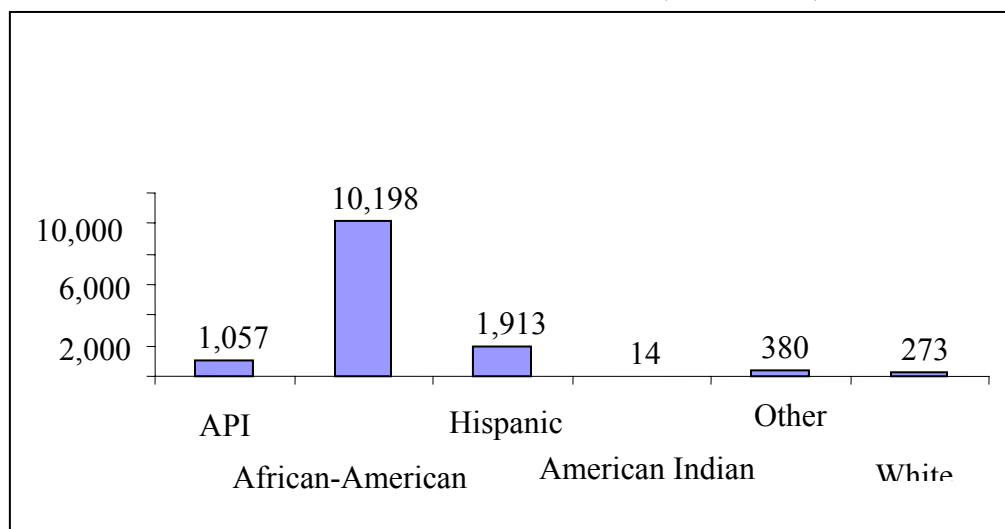
Ethnicity of Suspect	Ethnicity of Victim												Total
	Caucasian		African American		Hispanic		API		Other		Missing		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Caucasian	38	40.4	26	2.7	4	1.6	2	2.9	2	5.3	0	0	72
African American	34	36.2	838	86.7	46	18.3	18	25.7	14	36.8	6	28.6	956
Hispanic	8	8.5	21	2.2	174	69.0	5	7.1	4	10.5	4	19.0	216
API	2	2.1	10	1.0	8	3.2	31	44.3	8	21.1	2	9.5	61
Other	1	1.1	15	1.6	6	2.4	8	11.4	8	21.1	1	4.8	39
Missing	11	11.7	56	5.8	14	5.6	6	8.6	2	5.3	8	38.1	97
Total	94	100%	966	100%	252	100%	70	100%	38	100%	21	100%	1,441

Source: Le and Chan (2001). Invisible Victims: Asian Pacific Islander (API) Youth. API Center.

² After the Court has ordered that a youth be removed from his home, the placement needs of the youth are identified and he/she is placed into an appropriate placement facility, including foster homes, group homes, or private institutions. Within Alameda County, in addition to the private institutions (examples: Thunder Road, Potter’s House), there are public institutions that can be utilized: the CYA (see Table 14); or, for youth who have not committed sex offenses or violent crimes, and have not been diagnosed as seriously emotionally disturbed, Camp Sweeney.

- The data presented in Table 19 has not been updated since the 2007 *Under the Microscope* report. More recent data could not be obtained in order to update this table.
- In Oakland, there is a stronger pattern of victimization within each ethnic group than between different ethnic groups. Juveniles are most likely to be victimized by someone who shares their ethnic background than someone who does not.

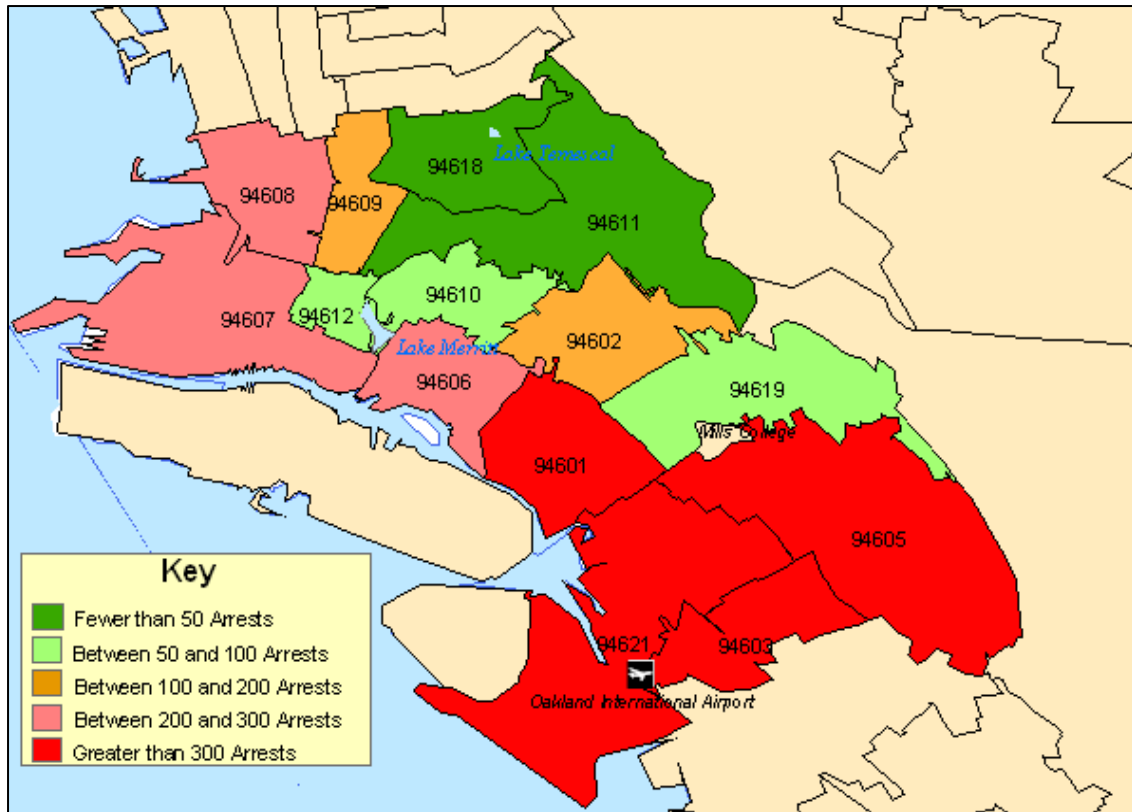
FIGURE 34
TOTAL MALE JUVENILE ARRESTS BY ETHNICITY, OAKLAND, 2001-2006



Source: Alameda County Probation Department, 2006

- Oakland male juvenile arrests were predominantly African-American (10,198) between 2001- 2006.
- Hispanic male youth are the second largest group of arrestees (1,913) although significantly lower than for African Americans in Oakland.

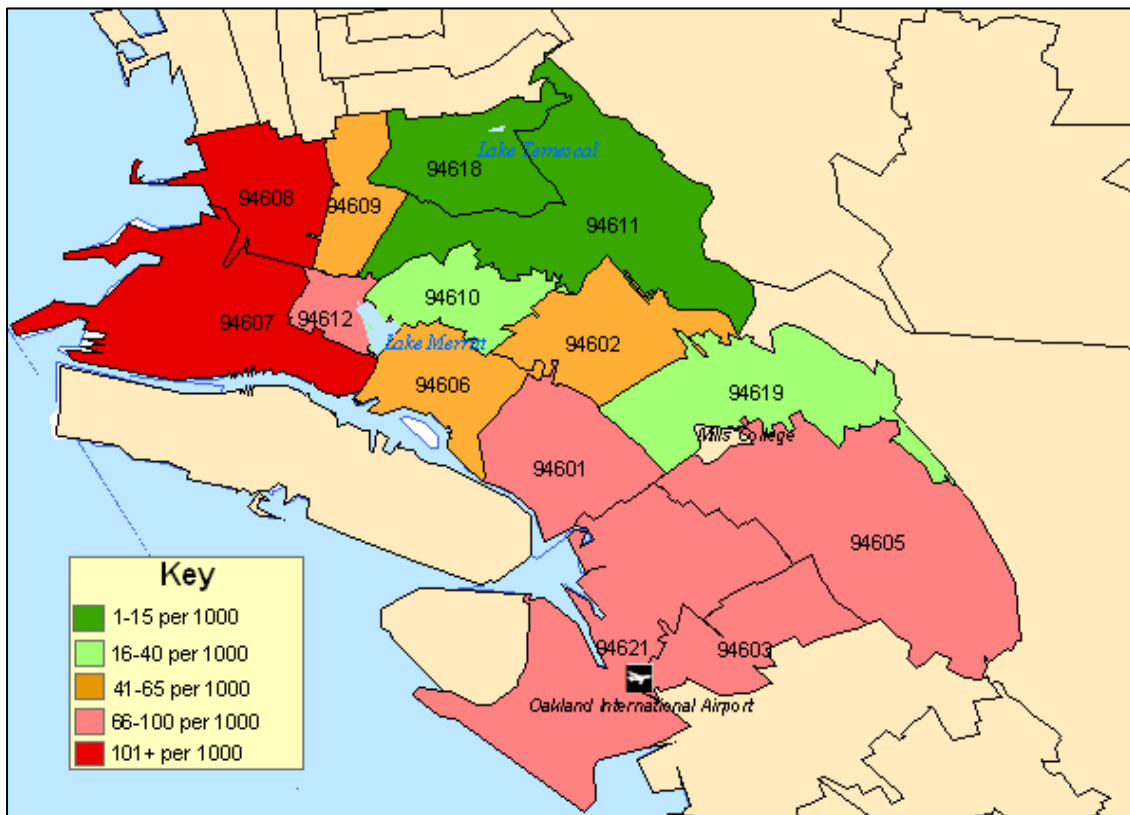
FIGURE 35
CONCENTRATION OF ARRESTED YOUTH BY ZIP CODE OF
RESIDENCE, OAKLAND, 2006



Source: Alameda County Probation Department, 2006

- Geographically, the highest concentration of arrested youth in 2006 was in the southeastern area of Oakland followed by the southwestern area.
- Four zip codes in the southeast had greater than 300 arrests: 94601(515), 94605 (365), 94603 (352) and 94621 (308).
- Just as the areas with the highest concentration of arrestees (greater than 300 arrests) lie adjacent to one another so do those zip codes with the lowest concentration in northern Oakland (zip codes 94618 and 94611 had fewer than 50 arrests).
- The zip code with the highest number of total juvenile arrests (94601) also contains the highest number of Latinos ages 10-15 (greater than 2500) and the highest number of arrested Latinos from 2001 to 2005.

FIGURE 36
JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY ZIP CODE OF RESIDENCE,
OAKLAND, 2006



Source: Alameda County Probation Department, 2006; Census, US Census Bureau;

Note: Populations used to calculate rates are for the entire zip code. A portion of this may be outside of the City of Oakland.

- The four zip codes with the highest juvenile arrests rates in 2006 are 94607 (126 per 1,000), 94608 (104 per 1,000), 94612 (85 per 1,000), and 94603 (79 per 1,000). The zip codes with the highest numbers of juvenile arrests in 2006 (see Figure 36) do not correspond to the zip codes with the highest arrest rates. This can be due to the large number of juveniles who live in the latter areas.
- However, zip codes with relatively low numbers of juvenile arrests in 2006 (fewer than 50 arrests; see previous page), such as 94618 (11) and 94611 (31) also have the lowest arrest rates in Oakland (13 per 1,000 and 11 per 1,000 respectively), both less than 15 per 1,000.
- The zip codes with some of the highest arrest rates are the same ones that contain the highest concentration of Latino juveniles.

TABLE 24
LATINO JUVENILE ARRESTS BY ZIP CODE AND YEAR, OAKLAND, 2001-2005

Zip Codes	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
94601	91	79	67	95	112
94602	26	18	13	13	9
94603	62	52	62	75	82
94605	29	30	37	48	55
94606	27	23	32	36	31
94607	16	8	11	12	12
94608	10	5	5	4	1
94609	7	5	1	3	1
94610	2	4	19	11	10
94611	0	1	2	1	4
94612	5	8	4	4	0
94618	4	4	6	5	2
94619	18	9	14	11	15
94621	62	48	68	71	58
Total					
946xx	359	294	341	389	392

Source: Alameda County Probation Department, 2006

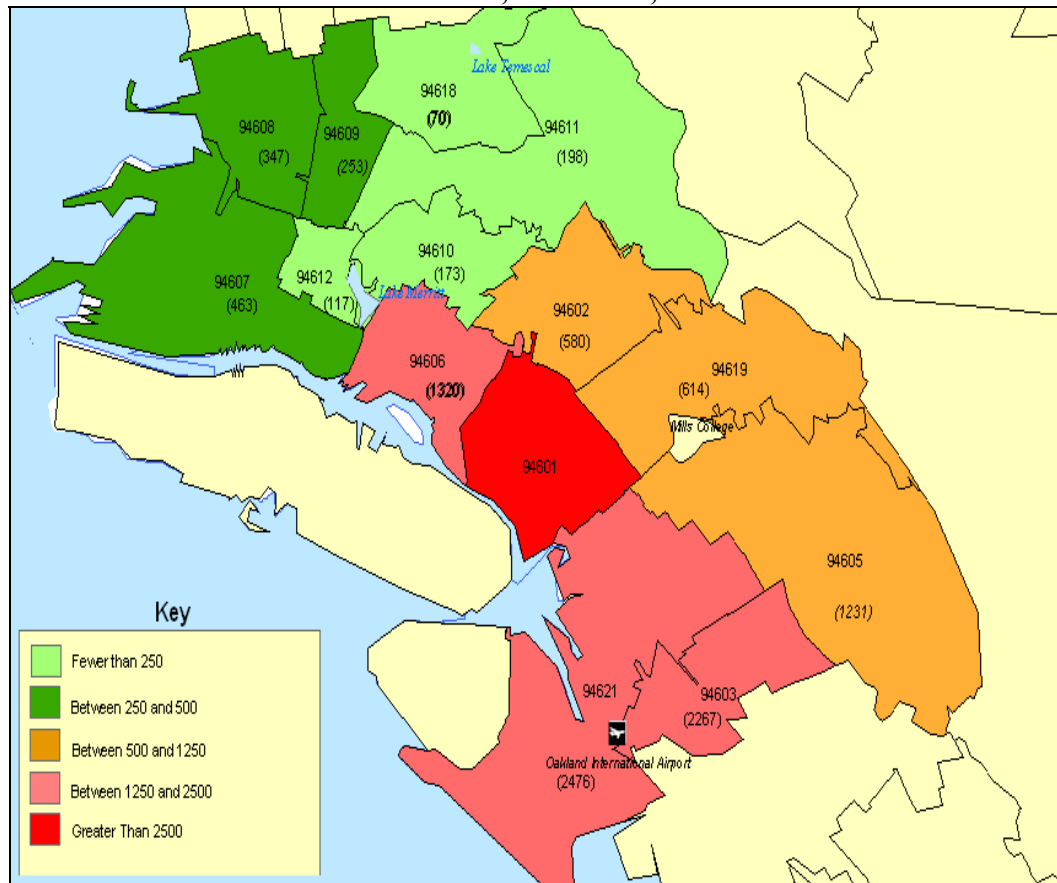
- Zip code 94601 contains the highest number of Latino juveniles arrested for almost every year between 2001 and 2005 (the exception being 2003 when zip code 94621 had 68 arrestees and 94601 had 67).
- Other zip codes with high numbers of Latino juvenile arrests are 94603, 94621, 94605 and 94606, representing between 75%-82.7% of all Latino arrests from 2001-2005.

TABLE 25
LATINO JUVENILE ARRESTS (PERCENT OF POPULATION) BY ZIP CODE, OAKLAND, 2001-2005

Zip Codes	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
94601	2.4%	2.1%	1.7%	2.5%	2.9%
94602	5.3%	3.7%	2.6%	2.6%	1.8%
94603	3.2%	2.7%	3.2%	3.9%	4.3%
94605	2.8%	2.9%	3.5%	4.6%	5.2%
94606	2.3%	2.0%	2.8%	3.1%	2.7%
94607	4.1%	2.1%	2.8%	3.1%	3.1%
94608	3.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%	0.3%
94609	3.1%	2.2%	0.4%	1.3%	0.4%
94610	1.4%	2.7%	13.0%	7.5%	6.8%
94611	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	2.3%
94612	4.5%	7.3%	3.6%	3.6%	0.0%
94618	6.7%	6.7%	10.0%	8.3%	3.3%
94619	3.4%	1.7%	2.6%	2.1%	2.8%
94621	3.0%	2.3%	3.2%	3.4%	2.8%
Average %					
by Year	3.3%	2.9%	3.8%	3.4%	2.8%

Source: Alameda County Probation Department, 2006

FIGURE 37
CONCENTRATION OF LATINO JUVENILE (AGES 10-17) POPULATION BY ZIP CODE OF
RESIDENCE, OAKLAND, 2006

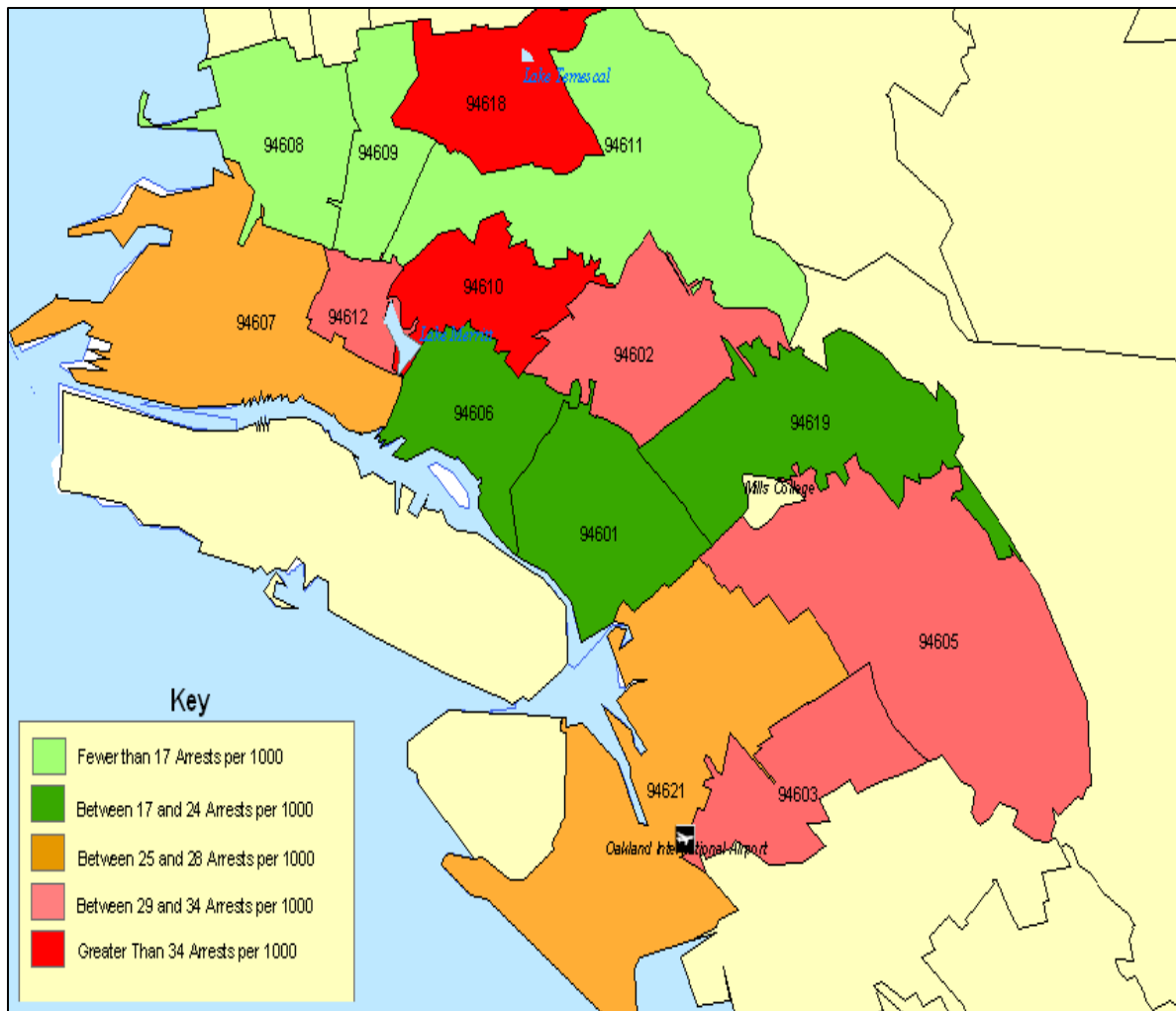


Source: US Census Bureau, California Department of Finance.

* Number of Hispanics, Oakland, ages 10-17, actual numbers in parentheses (estimates for 2006).

- Latino juveniles ages 10-17 are primarily concentrated in the southeastern part of Oakland. The zip codes in this area with the highest number of Latino youth are 94601, 94606, 94621 and 94603.
- The geographic concentration of Latino youth in Oakland corresponds to the high concentration of arrested youth overall for the city in the same year.

FIGURE 38
LATINO JUVENILE (AGES 10-17) ARREST RATES BY ZIP CODE OF RESIDENCE, OAKLAND, 2006

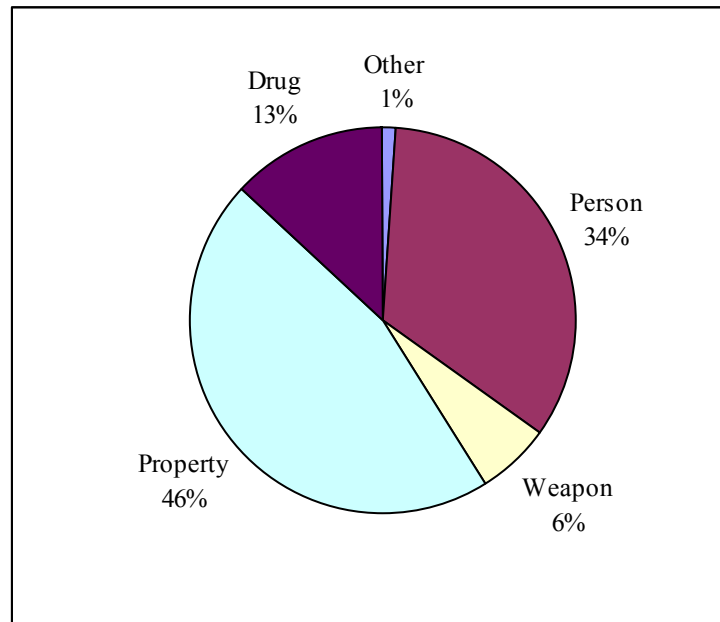


Source: Alameda County Probation Department, Census Bureau, California Department of Finance.

*Number of Arrests per 1000 Hispanics, Oakland, ages 10-17, average of arrest rates from 2001-2006.

- The highest arrest rates for Latino juveniles are concentrated in six zip codes: 94618, 94610, 94612, 94602, 94605 and 94603.
- Zip codes 94610 and 94618 have arrest rates greater than 34 per 1,000 for Latinos. Both zip codes are in north western Oakland which has the smallest Latino population in the city as indicated in Figure 38 on the previous page.

FIGURE 39
JUVENILE FELONY ARRESTS BY TYPE, OAKLAND, 2006



Source: Alameda County Probation Department, 2006

- Property crimes accounted for nearly half of all felony juvenile arrests in Oakland for 2006.
- Crimes against persons were the second most likely reason for juvenile felony arrests in 2006.

TABLE 26
DISTRIBUTION AND RATES OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS, BY AGE,
OAKLAND, 2002-2004

Age	Homicides	Rate per 100,000	Percentage of Total
0-14	10	3.8	3.2
15-19	36	47.4	11.4
20-24	71	79.6	22.5
25-34	99	44.4	31.4
35-44	47	24.1	14.9
45-64	45	17.5	14.3
65+	7	5.4	2.2
Total	315	25.6	100

Source: Violence in Oakland: A Public Health Crisis. Alameda County Public Health Department, 2006.

- About 15% of homicide victims in Oakland were under the age of 19 years.
- The second highest homicide rate was among individuals aged 15 to 19 years.

- Although victims aged 15 to 19 years old accounted for about 11% of the total percentage of homicides, the homicide rate for this group was about twice as high as the total homicide rate for Oakland.
- Furthermore, the homicide rate for individuals aged 15 to 19 years old was about six times higher than the homicide rate for Alameda County, and about eight times higher than the national homicide rate.

VI. THE STATE OF HEALTH IN ALAMEDA COUNTY AND OAKLAND CITY WITH A DEMOGRAPHIC FOCUS ON THE LATINO/HISPANIC COMMUNITY

Behavioral health is an important consideration in youth development and well-being. In this chapter, we consider five areas of behavioral health: 1) Mental Health, 2) Substance Abuse, 3) Anti-social behavior, 4) Teen Pregnancy, and 5) Help-Seeking Behavior in Adolescents. In each section we present data that shows how Latino/Hispanic youth are impacted by these five behavioral health issues.

The data presented in this chapter consist primarily of youth ages 12-17 and were gathered from a variety of sources, e.g.: surveys administered both nationally (National Survey on Drug Use and Health) and locally (California Health Kids Survey, OUSD); drug treatment facility records (Treatment Episode Data Set); and data provided by local health agencies. Teen pregnancy data were provided by the Alameda County Public Health Department and the National Vital Statistics Report provides research on females ages 15-19.

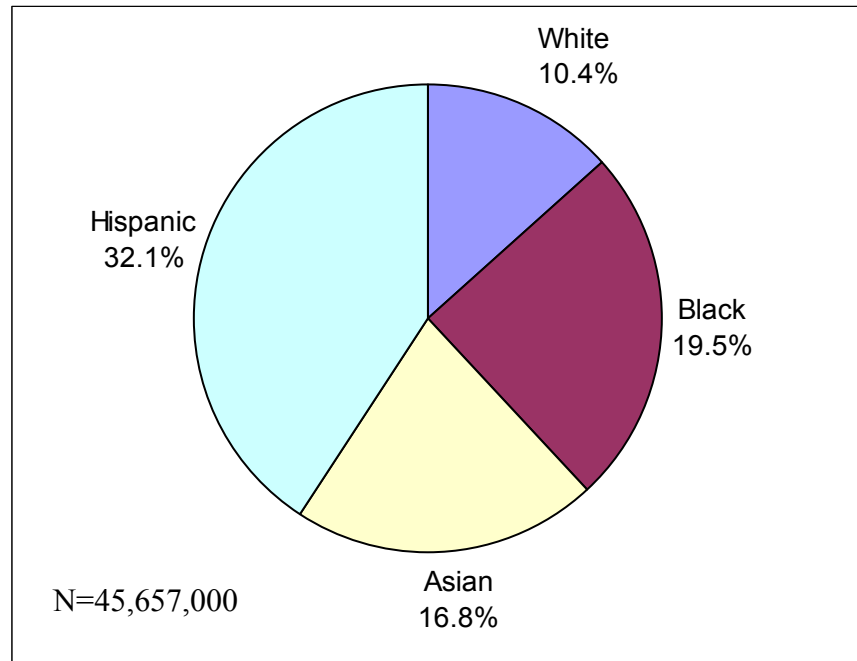
A. HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Before addressing the five behavioral health areas, we will discuss access to healthcare among Latinos both nationally as well as locally. Obtaining adequate health care insurance can be very challenging for families in the United States and Latinos are particularly troubled in this area.

A significant reason for the inequitable health care conditions faced by Latinos in the United States is access to proper health insurance. More than any other ethnic group, Latinos are the most likely to be uninsured in the United States. According to the National Council of La Raza (NCLA), 33% of Latinos in 2004 were uninsured (triple the rate for non-Hispanic Whites and nearly one and a half times the rate for African Americans). Additionally, the importance of language and immigration status for the Latino community plays a vital role in obtaining proper health care. Limited English speaking ability can make it much more difficult to communicate with doctors and other health care providers. Such culturally alienating medical circumstances result in narrowing access to proper health care and forces Latinos to be disproportionately vulnerable for serious health conditions such as heart disease and cancer (both of which are the leading causes of death for Latinos). To make matters worse, almost 60% of non-citizen Latinos lack health insurance compared to only 22% of US born and 25% of naturalized citizens. Thus, the relationship between citizenship, race, mental health and treatment is clearly interconnected.

For the Latino/Hispanic Community in Alameda County the issue of health care access is particularly troubling. Latino/Hispanic residents of Alameda County have the highest percentage of uninsured residents (24.2%). This is roughly double the county average of uninsured residents (11.5%).

FIGURE 40
UNINSURED CHILDREN BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2007



Source: US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

- Of all ethnic groups Latinos/Hispanics have the highest percentage of uninsured children (32.1%) in the country.
- Those lacking health insurance are at higher risk for a wide variety of infectious diseases, mental health afflictions, and complications due to preexisting medical conditions.
- For many Latinos for whom English is not the first or primary language, a lack of culturally sensitive health care professionals exacerbates existing health insurance disparities among American ethnic communities.

B. MENTAL HEALTH

“Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (WHO, 1988).”

“The successful performance of mental function, resulting in productive activities, fulfilling relationships with other people, and the ability to adapt to change and to cope with adversity; from early childhood until late life, mental health is the springboard of thinking and communication skills, learning, emotional growth, resilience, and self-esteem (Surgeon General).”

Ethnic minorities bear an unequal burden of mental health concerns relative to Whites. This is not only a cognitive health issue. Rather, mental health disorders and afflictions are more commonly found among those who are poor, without shelter, hungry or incarcerated.

Communities that are home to predominantly ethnic minorities disproportionately display these destitute socioeconomic characteristics. For this reason alone, these communities are in greater need of equitable and accessible mental health services as they are at greater risk of displaying various mental health afflictions.

In light of the fact that Latinos constitute the largest ethnic minority group in the United States there should be special attention paid to any challenges to their quality of life. Nationally, it is more likely that Latinos seek medical care for acute illness rather than routine preventative health screenings. The health care obstacles facing Latinos include an increased likelihood of acquiring disease or infection, the early onset of mental health trauma and a lack of access to culturally appropriate medical services (NCLR, 2005).

More recently the National Alliance for Hispanic Health found that Latinos are at especially high-risk for mental health afflictions such as major depression and chronic anxiety. Additionally, Latinos with diagnosed psychological disorders are more likely to be left untreated. Taken together, the high risk of mental health affliction and underutilization of mental health medical services pose a significant dilemma for the Latino community.

The World Health Organization found depression is the leading cause of lives lived with disability meaning that depression from job loss or other financial or emotional burdens can result in disability (2004). While the relationship is very complex, one example illustrated by Walker, Moodie and Herman in the World Health Organization summary report is the lack of a meaningful job that can cause the onset of depression, alcohol and drug use. These reactions can lead to situations such as road trauma of which the consequence can be disability and loss of employment (2004). According to the NCLR, Latinos are at particular risk for an occurrence of major depression, while Mexican American Latinos bear the highest risk. Furthermore, the likelihood that Latinos do not receive proper treatment for psychological ailments exacerbates the onset of depressive episodes, not to mention more severe mental health afflictions. NCLR cites two distinct dilemmas as the primary hindrance for Latinos' access to adequate mental health treatment facilities. First, "inadequate sources of treatment" such as general health practitioners are often times the first stopping point for Latinos undergoing psychological stress or trauma. Second, the general lack of Latino health care personnel aggravates already existing culturally alienating circumstances, such as unavailability of Spanish-speaking staff. For Latino immigrants inequitable mental health access is compounded by acculturative stress. Acculturation, the process through which immigrants in a particular region adapt and/or conform to the social, political, and economic norms of the host country, is particularly difficult for Latinos. This can be attributed to the prevalence of ethno-racial discrimination, language barriers, scarcity of employment that offers a living wage or fears of deportation and confinement. Similar to juvenile delinquency issues, health care dilemmas are fundamentally bound to poverty rates and discriminatory or culturally inappropriate institutional practices.

Substance abuse, use and dependency are often a consequence of altered or poor mental health. The psychological stress of acculturation, poverty and racial discrimination can all stimulate chemical dependency in the face of drugs (both pharmaceutical and recreational) and alcohol. According to the NCLR report alcohol use is especially high among Latinos. Among Latino youth there is a higher likeliness of alcohol consumption before driving a motor vehicle and

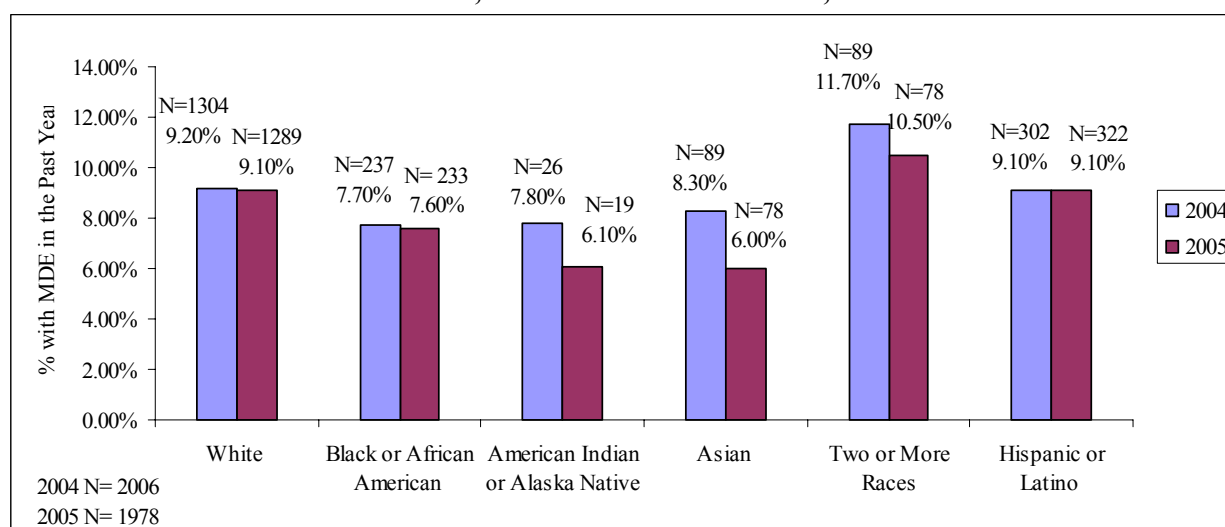
higher overall rate of alcohol consumption in relation to their White and African American counterparts (2005).

As voluntary death is the most extreme outcome of any psychological affliction, suicide rates are particularly indicative of the overall mental health of a particular community. Annually in the United States roughly 30,000 people commit suicide and over 80 million people are at risk of doing so due to psychological or substance abuse afflictions.

Moreover, the burden of psychological trauma for young people is particularly important given their dependence on adults for financial resources. According to a survey conducted by the Alameda County Public Health Department the most frequent cause of hospitalization for young people ages 10-24 with the exception of childbirth is mental health affliction (Brown, Garcia, Jain, & White, 2006). Mental health issues are the second most common cause of disability for the same age group. In Alameda County, 34% of 11th grade students experienced some form of mental depression in the last year (Brown et al., 2006).

Given that many mental health issues that affect young adults may result from exposure to interconnected socioeconomic pressures, it is important that we understand mental health not just as an acute psychological problem. Instead, mental health should be understood as reflecting a myriad of social and economic factors such as access to a living wage, labor mobility, proper educational services, racial and linguistic isolation and rehabilitative services for incarcerated youth.

FIGURE 41
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE (MDE) IN THE PAST YEAR AMONG YOUTHS
AGED 12 TO 17, BY RACE/ETHNICITY: US, 2004-2005

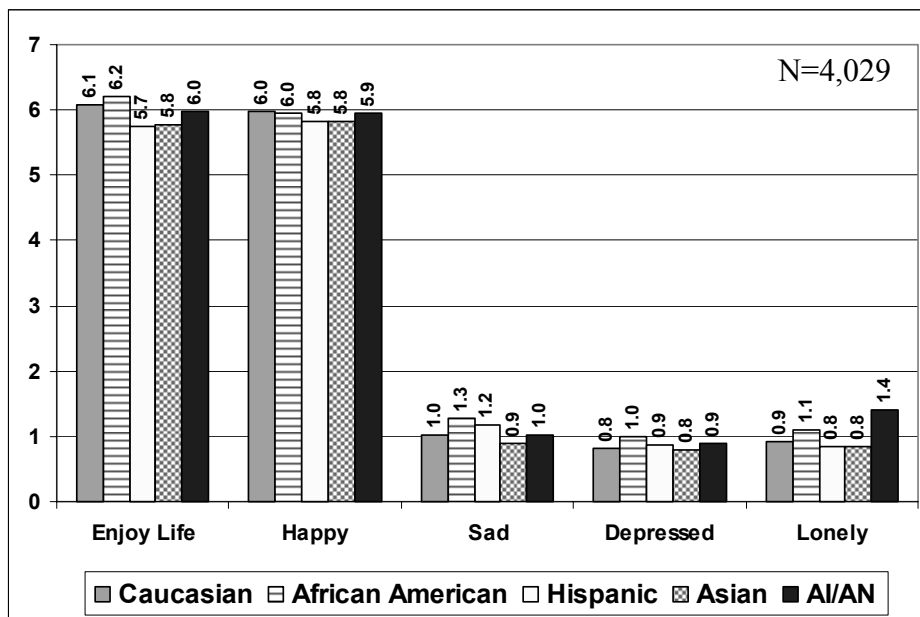


Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005

Note: Data for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders was omitted from the chart above due to low precision and estimates for this group.

- According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 9.1% of Latinos surveyed in 2004 and 2005 suffered a major depressive episode (MDE). This is a slightly higher rate than other ethnicities with the exception of White youth and youth of two or more races.
- The MDE percentage for Latinos is further complicated by inaccuracies in data collection due to confusion about ethnic/racial categorization.

FIGURE 42
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN A WEEK THAT CALIFORNIA ADOLESCENTS
REPORTED THESE SUBJECTIVE FEELINGS



Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2005

*AI/AN = American Indian and Alaska Native

- Sample sizes for each group were: African American (234), American Indian/Alaska Native (171), Asian (331), Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (23) Caucasian (2,338), other single race (647), two or more races (285) (N=4,029). Of the 4,029 total sample size, 1,342 reported being of Latino/Hispanic background of which 1,039 were of Mexican decent.
- Respondents were asked, “In the past 7 days, how many days was each of the following things true?”
- Compared to other ethnic groups, Hispanic and Asian students reported “enjoying life,” being “happy,” and being “lonely” less often.
- African American youth reported being “sad” and “depressed” slightly more than other youth.

TABLE 27
AVERAGE NUMBER OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIORS COMMITTED:
NON-DEPRESSED YOUTH VS DEPRESSED YOUTH

Ethnicity*	Depressed in the Past Year	
	No	Yes
Caucasian	1.43	2.38
African American	1.47	2.19
Hispanic	1.69	2.69
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.64	2.65
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1.84	2.54

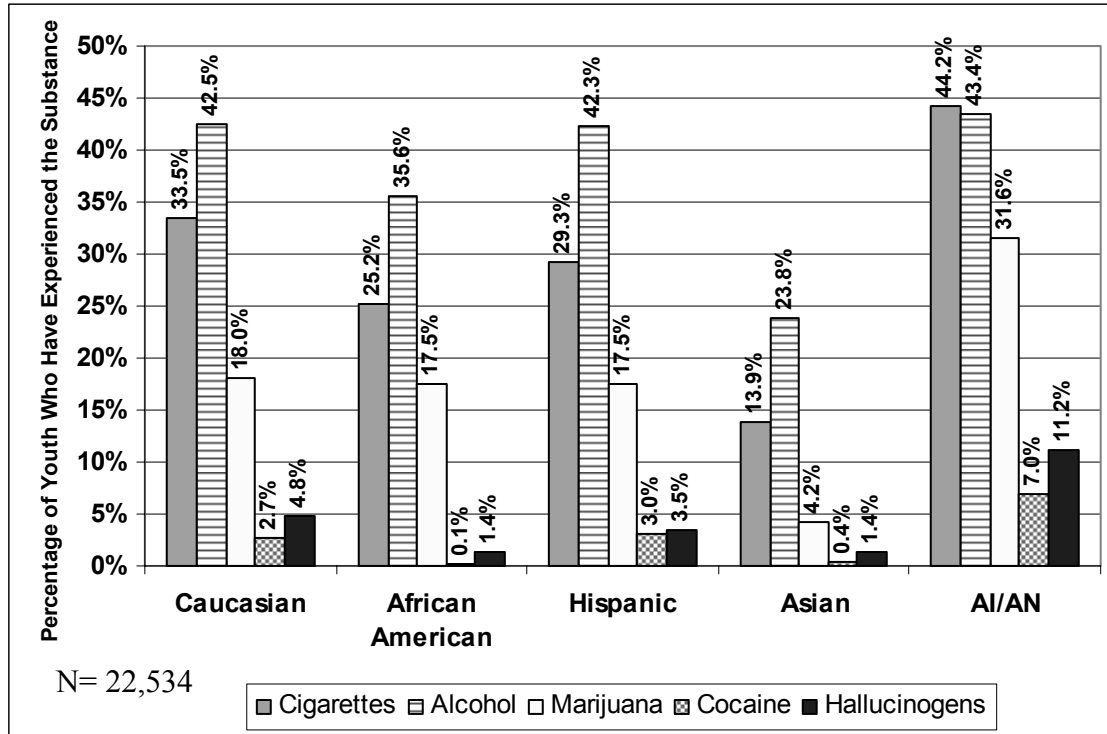
Source: World Health Organization, Health Behavior in School-Aged Children, 1996

*All groups include youth of Hispanic ancestry, while the Hispanic category is comprised only of youth with Hispanic ancestry.

- Youth who felt depressed in the past year also reported committing more anti-social behavior than youth who reported no depression in the past year.
- Among depressed youth, Hispanic youth averaged the most anti-social behavior (2.69), followed by API youth (2.65).
- For both Hispanic and API youth, depressed youth averaged one more anti-social behavior than non-depressed youth, the largest difference of all groups.

B. SUBSTANCE USE

FIGURE 43
PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH (AGES 12-17) REPORTING LIFETIME[†]
USE OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES, 2005



Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2005.

[†]Lifetime use refers to whether the youth has ever, in his entire lifetime, experimented with that substance.

Note: Population estimates for different ethnic groups do not include individuals of Hispanic ancestry.

- The three most predominant forms of substance use by Latino youth are alcohol (42.3%), tobacco (29.3%) and marijuana (17.5%).
- In comparison to other ethnic groups, reported lifetime substance use among Latino youth is the third highest behind American Indian/Native American and Caucasian youth.
- Asian youth reported the least amount of substance use overall of all ethnic/race groups.

TABLE 28
YOUTH WHO REPORTED LIFETIME SUBSTANCE USE IN OAKLAND UNIFIED SCHOOL
DISTRICT, BY GENDER AND ETHNICITY, GRADES 7, 9 AND 11

Ethnicity	Cigarettes				Alcohol				Marijuana				Inhalants			
	N [†]	%	% of M	% of F	N	%	% of M	% of F	N	%	% of M	% of F	N	%	% of M	% of F
African American	2007	11	12	11	1989	40	35	44	1989	40	39	41	1983	8	8	8
Asian	1138	12	14	10	1135	31	30	31	1136	18	19	16	1127	9	9	9
Hispanic	1703	18	19	17	1695	44	43	45	1692	26	27	24	1692	10	10	10
Caucasian	385	13	14	13	385	44	35	49	383	31	27	33	385	11	15	10
NHPI*	148	22	15	27	148	45	39	49	147	34	28	39	149	14	12	16
AIAN**	261	15	15	15	261	39	31	46	263	37	31	42	259	13	16	11
Other	414	13	14	13	413	39	32	45	412	28	27	29	405	11	7	14
Total***	5369	14	15	13	5339	39	37	41	5340	29	29	29	5316	10	10	10

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (OUSD), 2006

Note: *Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander,

** American Indian/Alaska Native,

***Individuals with multiple ethnicities are represented in more than one ethnic category. For this reason, the total does not equal the sum of the individual ethnicities.

[†]The N values reflect differences in the response rates as some individuals did not respond to specific items. See Appendix C for sample distributions by gender, ethnicity and substance use.

- Cigarette use among OUSD students at least once during their lifetime ranged from 11% to 22%. With the exception of NHPI youth, Hispanic youth reported smoking cigarettes more (18%) than any other group.
- Almost the same proportion of Hispanic girls reported using all drugs as compared to Hispanic boys. Hispanics were the second largest consumers of drug use among youth in grades 7, 9, and 11 in OUSD.
- Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) youth reported the highest percentage of cigarette smoking, almost twice as high as Asian youth. About 27% of NHPI girls reported having smoked cigarettes, considerably more than any other group.
- Alcohol consumption ranged between 31% and 45%. Asian youth reported the least alcohol consumption (31%), and NHPI youth reported the most alcohol consumption (45%).
- About half (49%) of NHPI girls reported consuming alcohol at some point in their lives.
- In every ethnic group, more girls reported consuming alcohol than boys.
- Marijuana use ranged between 18% and 40%. Asian youth reported smoking marijuana the least (18%), and African American youth reported smoking marijuana the most (40%).
- Compared to other substances, students reported inhalant use the least frequently. About 8% to 14% of youth reported having used inhalants. NHPI youth had the highest incidence of inhalant use, 14%.

TABLE 29
YOUTH WHO REPORTED LIFETIME USE OF OTHER SUBSTANCES IN
OAKLAND UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT, BY ETHNICITY, GRADES 7, 9 AND 11

Ethnicity	N[†]	Cocaine	Methamphet- amines	LSD	Ecstasy	Heroin	Other Illegal Drug*
African American	2085	2%	3%	3%	8%	2%	4%
Asian	1163	3%	3%	2%	7%	2%	4%
Hispanic	1744	7%	6%	4%	9%	4%	5%
Caucasian	396	7%	5%	8%	7%	3%	8%
NHPI**	157	6%	5%	4%	15%	6%	8%
AIAN***	279	5%	7%	11%	10%	4%	5%
Other	438	6%	6%	7%	10%	6%	7%
Total****	5574	5%	4%	4%	9%	3%	5%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (OUSD), 2006

Note: *Other Illegal Drugs Includes PCP, downers, and prescription pills not prescribed by a doctor;

**Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander,

***American Indian/Alaska Native;

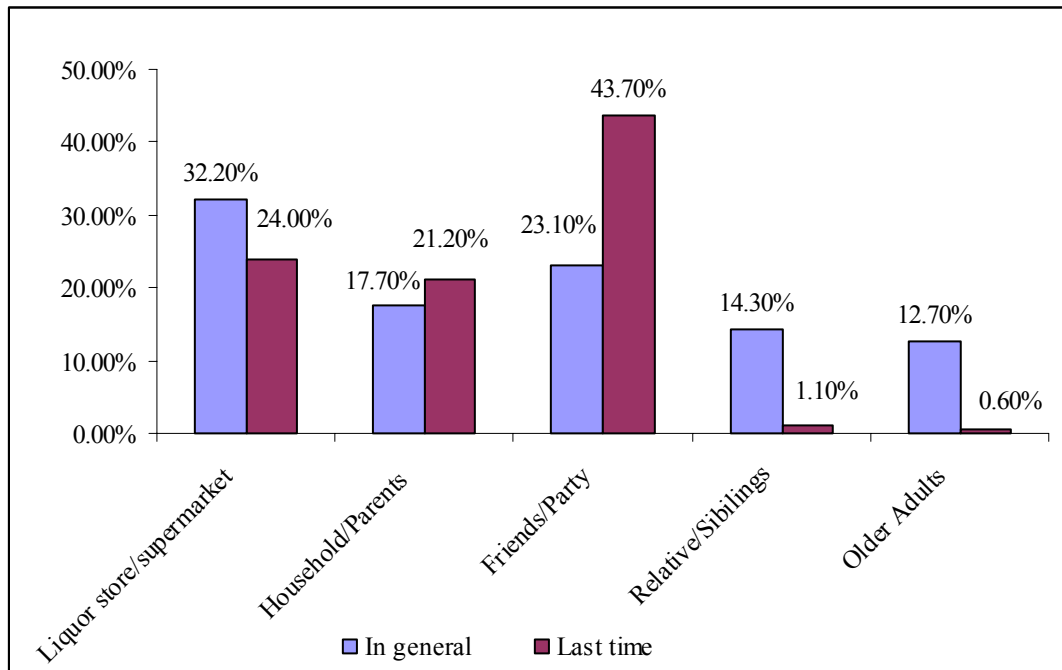
****Individuals with multiple ethnicities are represented in more than one ethnic category. For this reason, the total does not equal the sum of the individual ethnicities.

[†] The N values reflect the total sample distribution. However, the response rates varied by each item. The percentages shown are based on the number of individuals in each sample who responded to the corresponding item. See Appendix C for actual sample sizes for each substance by ethnicity.

- Youth response for using cocaine at least once in their life ranged from 2% to 7%. Hispanic and Caucasian youth reported the most cocaine use (7%).
- Methamphetamine use ranged from 3% to 7%. American Indian and Alaskan Native (AIAN) youth reported the most methamphetamine use (7%).
- LSD use ranged from 2% to 11%. AIAN youth reported the most LSD use (11%).
- Ecstasy use ranged from 7% to 15%. About 9% of all youth reported using ecstasy, a higher percentage than any other substance. NHPI youth reported the most ecstasy use (15%).
- Among Asian youth, ecstasy was the most commonly used substance (7%). More than twice as many Asian youth reported using ecstasy than cocaine (3%), methamphetamine (3%), LSD (2%), or heroin (2%). A similar trend was observed among NHPI youth and African American youth.
- Heroin use ranged from 2% to 6%. NHPI youth reported the most heroin use (6%).

1. ALCOHOL AND CIGARETTE USE

FIGURE 44
WHERE DO OAKLAND YOUTH GET ALCOHOL, 2006



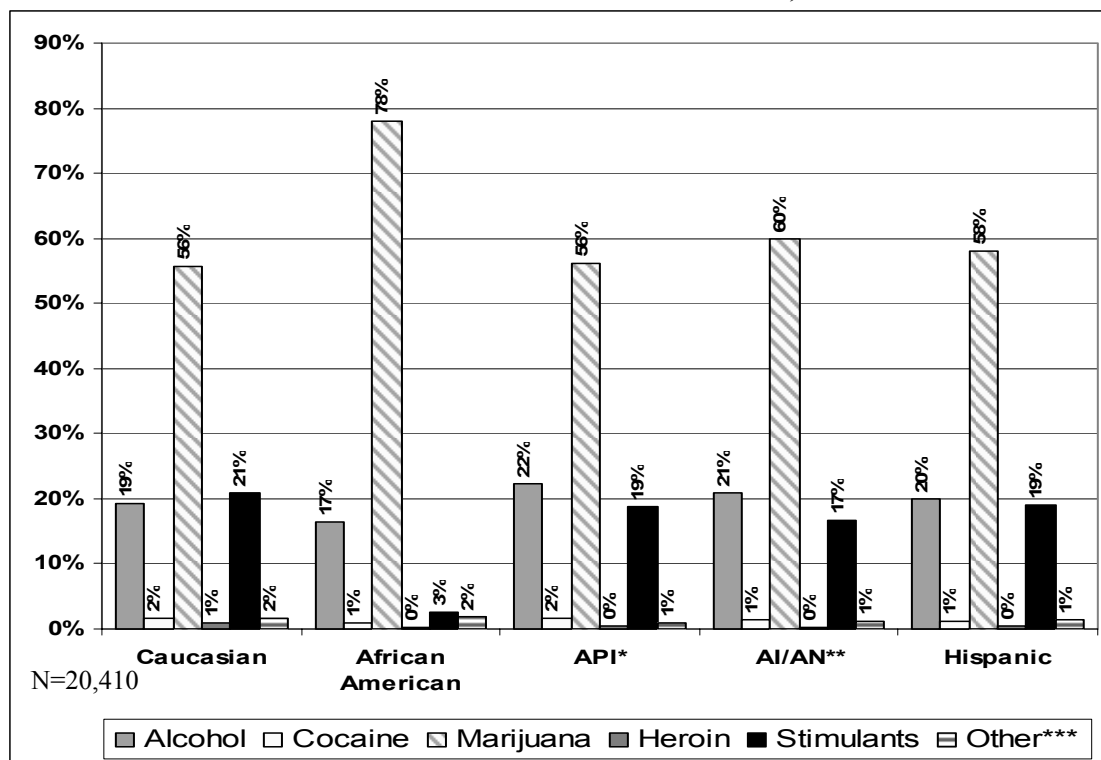
Source: "Oakland on the Rocks" Alameda County Public Health, 2006

- In general, most youth in Oakland obtained alcohol from a liquor store or super market (32.0%). However the last time youth obtained alcohol was from a friend or party (43.7%).
- Older adults were the least likely source to provide youth with alcoholic drinks (12.7% in general and 0.60% last time).
- A significant number of youth reported receiving alcoholic drinks from someone in their household or their parents (17.7% in general and 21.20% last time). In 14.3% of cases, relatives or siblings were a source for youth for alcoholic drinks.

Among youth ages 12 to 17, research finds that heavy alcohol or tobacco use is associated with illicit drug use.³ For example, whereas only 4.2% of nondrinkers currently used drugs, 65.5% of heavy drinkers reported using drugs. Similarly, only 4.6% of nonsmokers currently used illicit drugs, compared with 42.7% of smokers (SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000).

³ Illicit Drug Use indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens (including LSD and PCP), inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

FIGURE 45
CALIFORNIA YOUTH ADMISSIONS (AGES 12-17) TO TREATMENT FACILITY BY
RACE AND PRIMARY SUBSTANCE ABUSE, 2005



Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 2005.

Note: "Primary substance of abuse" refers to the substance that was abused most frequently by a person and which led to drug treatment.

*Asian/Pacific Islander,

**American Indian/Alaska Native;

***'Other' includes: tranquilizers, barbiturates, inhalants and over-the-counter medications.

For sample sizes, please refer to Appendix C.

- Primary marijuana abuse accounted for 56% of API youth admissions, 58% of Hispanic youth admissions, and 78% African American youth admissions into California treatment facilities.
- The percentage of juveniles in California treatment facilities for marijuana abuse is four times greater than the adult percentage (60% vs. 15%).
- Primary alcohol abuse accounted for 22% of API youth admissions, 20% of Hispanic youth admissions, and 17% of African American youth admissions into California treatment facilities. A higher percentage of API youth were admitted to treatment facilities for alcohol abuse compared to other ethnic groups.
- Among all ethnic groups, 94% to 98% of all treatment admissions were for alcohol, marijuana or stimulant abuse.

2. YOUTH ADMISSIONS TO DRUG TREATMENT FACILITIES

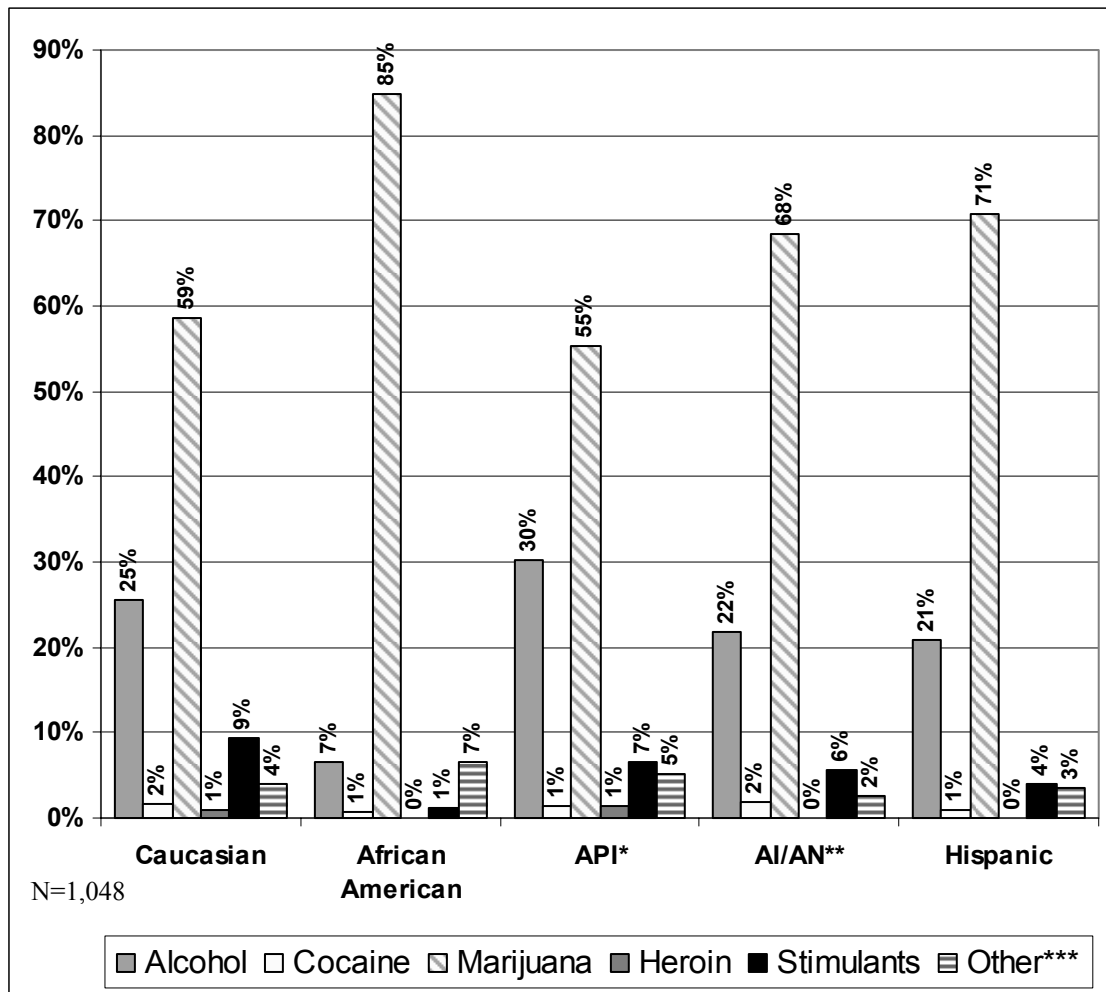
TABLE 30
CALIFORNIA YOUTH (AGES 12-17) ADMISSION RATES (PER 100,000) TO
DRUG TREATMENT FACILITIES BY RACE AND PRIMARY SUBSTANCE ABUSE,
2000 AND 2005

	2000	2005	% Change
ALCOHOL			
Caucasian	138	98	-29.3%
African American	104	171	65.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	755	407	-46.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	48	50	3.2%
Hispanic/Latino	93	136	45.9%
MARIJUANA			
Caucasian	349	282	-19.2%
African American	508	807	59.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1532	1161	-24.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	148	125	-15.8%
Hispanic/Latino	304	396	30.0%
STIMULANTS			
Caucasian	64	106	64.9%
African American	9	27	195.4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	250	322	28.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	34	42	22.4%
Hispanic/Latino	48	129	168.1%

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 2000 and 2005 accessed on 4/16/07 from <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/SAMHDA/>; Population Estimates Program, Population Division, US Census Bureau, 2000.

- From 2000 to 2005, the rate of alcohol related youth admissions to drug treatment facilities in California increased 65% for African American youth, 46% for Hispanic youth, and 3% for API youth.
- From 2000 to 2005, the rate of marijuana related youth admissions to drug treatment facilities in California increased 59% for African American youth and 30% for Hispanic youth.
- From 2000 to 2005, the rate of stimulant related youth admissions to drug treatment facilities in California increased for all ethnic groups: 195% for African American youth, 168% for Hispanic youth, 65% for Caucasian youth, 29% for American Indian youth and 22% for API youth.

FIGURE 46
OAKLAND YOUTH ADMISSIONS (AGES 17 AND UNDER) TO DRUG TREATMENT FACILITIES BY
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF ABUSE AND RACE, 2005



Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 2005.

Note:

*Asian/Pacific Islander,

**American Indian/Alaska Native;

***'Other' includes: tranquilizers, barbiturates, inhalants and over-the-counter medications.

For sample sizes, please refer to Appendix C.

- Among Oakland based youth, primary marijuana abuse accounted for 71% of Hispanic youth admissions, 55% of API youth admissions, 59% of Caucasian youth admissions, 68% of American Indian youth admissions, and 85% of African American youth admissions into treatment facilities. All ethnic/racial groups were admitted to facilities at higher proportions in Oakland compared to the overall admissions throughout California.
- Compared to the rest of the state (see Figure 39), a higher percentage of Latino youth in Oakland are in treatment facilities for alcohol abuse (20% vs. 21%) and for marijuana abuse (58% vs. 71%).

- Among youth in Oakland, primary alcohol abuse accounted for 30% of API youth admissions, 21% of Hispanic youth admissions, 22% of American Indian youth admissions, 25% of Caucasian youth admissions, and 7% of African American youth admissions into treatment facilities.

3. ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIORS AND NUMBER OF SUBSTANCES USED

TABLE 31
AVERAGE NUMBER OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIORS[†] COMMITTED BY
ETHNICITY* AND NUMBER OF SUBSTANCES USED

Ethnicity	Number of Substances Used (Lifetime)		
	None	One	Two or More
<i>Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	0.92** (n=479)	1.78 (n=186)	3.89 (n=296)
<i>Hispanic</i>	0.79 (n=1015)	1.66 (n=505)	3.44 (n=1113)
<i>Native American</i>	0.85 (n=171)	1.37 (n=104)	3.43 (n=238)
<i>Caucasian</i>	0.69 (n=2626)	1.46 (n=1170)	3.10 (n=2236)
<i>African American</i>	0.85 (n=709)	1.68 (n=332)	3.02 (n=486)

Source: World Health Organization, Health Behavior in School-Aged Children, 1996

* All racial groups include mixed youth of Hispanic ancestry and thus overlap with the Hispanic category (which consists of all youth who reported having Hispanic ancestry).

** Number in bold font are the average anti-social behavior among youth. N=number of youth reporting anti-social behavior.

[†] Anti-social behavior includes: stealing (something) face-to-face; shoplifting; hurting animals; hurting people; using a weapon; destroying property; setting fires; breaking into a house; lying; staying out late; and cutting school.

- These data are based on the nationwide survey on Health Behavior in School-Aged Children (1996). The sample is composed of youth in the 6th, 8th and 10th grades. An update to this table could not be obtained.
- For all groups, anti-social behavior increased with the number of consumed substances youth reported.
- Approximately the same number of Latino/Hispanic youth reported no substance use (n=1015) as did the number who reported two or more substances used (n=1113). However the anti-social behavior of those who used two or more substances averaged 3.44 anti-social behaviors (n=1113) – more than **4 times** the average non-users (0.79 and n=1015).
- API youth had the highest average anti-social behavior in all three drug use categories.
- The association between delinquency and substance abuse is most severe in Hawaiian and Pacific Islander youth (not shown). Hawaiian and Pacific Islander youth who reported no substance use had the *lowest* average anti-social behavior (0.49) among all youth. However, their counterparts who reported using two or more substances averaged 3.85 anti-social behaviors – nearly **8 times** the average for non-users.

- It should be noted that while substance abuse and anti-social behavior may both be considered delinquent behavior, they differ in emphases. Substance abuse refers to the act of using substances in a way that is harmful to the individual. Anti-social behavior is termed ‘anti-social’ because of its negative effects on other people (i.e. society).

4. TEEN PREGNANCY AND SUBSTANCE USE

Teen pregnancy is an issue with complicated causes and serious consequences for the well-being of the youth involved, especially for teenage girls. Anecdotal evidence suggests pregnant teens may suffer from depression because of the great disruption in normal social development of pregnancy at a young age. Pregnant teenagers are often forced to drop out of school, hindering and at times, preventing the attainment of educational and professional goals.

Moreover, as a consequence of unprotected sex, teen pregnancy is just one in a constellation of health risks for youth. Unprotected sex also leaves teens vulnerable to sexually transmitted diseases (e.g., HIV, Chlamydia). Furthermore, other factors like drug use, gang involvement, and depression may put teens at risk for unprotected sex and thus, teen pregnancy and STDs.

Teenage pregnancy has decreased significantly in the United States; however our country’s teenage pregnancy rates remain one of the highest among industrialized countries (Ventura et.al.). In 2002, the overall teenage pregnancy rate was estimated at 76.4 pregnancies per 1000 girls aged 15-19 years of age, 10% lower than in 2000 and 35% lower than in 1990 (Ventura et. al). The 2002 teenage pregnancy rate is considered a historic low for the United States. Nonetheless, the Latino/Hispanic pregnancy rate in 2002 was two and half times greater than the rate among Caucasian girls. Teen pregnancy is an important issue for the Latino/Hispanic community in Oakland.

TABLE 32
TEEN BIRTH RATE (PER 1,000) OF GIRLS AGED 15-19 BY ETHNICITY,
CALIFORNIA AND UNITED STATES, 2003

Ethnicity	California	United States
Caucasians	17	27
Hispanics	68	82
African Americans	43	64
Native Americans	18	53
Asian/Pacific Islanders	14	17

Source: National Vital Statistics Reports, <http://teenpregnancy.or.america/statestatisticsDisplay.asp?ID=4&sID=28&stateID=5>; accessed 04/18/07.

Notes: Eight states are missing rates for African American teens, 3 states are missing rates for Hispanic teens, 11 states and D.C. are missing rates for Native American teens, and 12 states and D.C. are missing rates for Asian/Pacific Islander teens. Rates are missing because the number of births and/or teens was too small to calculate a reliable rate.

- In 2003, Hispanic girls aged 15-19 had the highest teen birth rate in both California (68/1,000) and the United States (82/1,000) compared to girls of other race/ethnicity.
- According to aggregated data, API girls have the lowest teen birth rates in California (14/1,000) and the rest of the nation (17/1,000).

TABLE 33
CHANGE IN TEEN BIRTH RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY, GIRLS 15-19,
CALIFORNIA AND UNITED STATES, 1990-2003

Ethnicity	California	United States
Caucasians	-60%	-36%
Hispanics	-39%	-18%
African Americans	-61%	-45%
Native Americans	-63%	-35%
Asian/Pacific Islanders	-49%	-34%

Source: National Vital Statistics Reports, <http://teenpregnancy.org/america/statestatisticsDisplay.asp?ID=4&sID=42&stateID=5>, accessed 04/18/07.

Notes: Two states are missing the percent change for non-Hispanic Whites, 12 states are missing percent changes for African American teens, 13 states are missing percent changes for Hispanic teens, 29 states and D.C. are missing percent changes for Native American teens, and 18 states and D.C. are missing percent changes for Asian/Pacific Islander teens. Percent changes are missing because rates are not available for 1990 and/or 2002.

- Teen birth rates refer to the percentage of girls ages 15-19 who have given birth.
- Between 1990 and 2003, African Americans girls (-45%) and Caucasian girls (-36%) experienced the largest decreases in teen birth rates nationally.
- Between 1990 and 2003, African Americans girls (-61%), Native American girls (-63%), and Caucasian girls (-60%) experienced the largest decreases in teen birth rates statewide.
- API teen birth rates in California decreased much more than they did nationwide (-49% vs. -34%)
- Hispanic teen birth rates in California decreased much more than they did nationwide (-39% vs. -18%).

Delinquency and substance use are not only associated with each other, they are also associated with other risky behaviors like **unprotected sex**. Substance use not only decreases inhibitions against sex, it also impairs decisions about practicing safe sex.

- Teen sexual activity linked to alcohol and drug use increases the chances of unintended pregnancy and of infection with sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), such as syphilis, gonorrhea, Chlamydia, and AIDS (National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, 1999).
- 55% of teens said that sex while drinking or on drugs was often a reason for unplanned pregnancies (National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, 1999).

- Teens who used marijuana were four times more likely to have been pregnant or to have gotten someone pregnant than teens who never smoked marijuana (National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, 1999).
- The California Girls' Study found that approximately 50% of a sample of girls in the California justice system reported having sex while high on alcohol or other drugs (Acoca & Dedel, 1998). In the same sample, 29% of the girls (or 290 per 1000) reported ever having been pregnant.
- Substance abuse and the male partner: Several of the young mothers in the California Girls' Study reported that the male partners who fathered their children had serious substance abuse problems and also were abusive to them during their pregnancies (Acoco & Dedel, 1998).

D. HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIOR ADOLESCENTS

Who do youth turn to when they have a serious problem? This brief section was included to provide a picture of help-seeking behavior in Latino/Hispanic youth. Data from CHKS and the 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health are presented below.

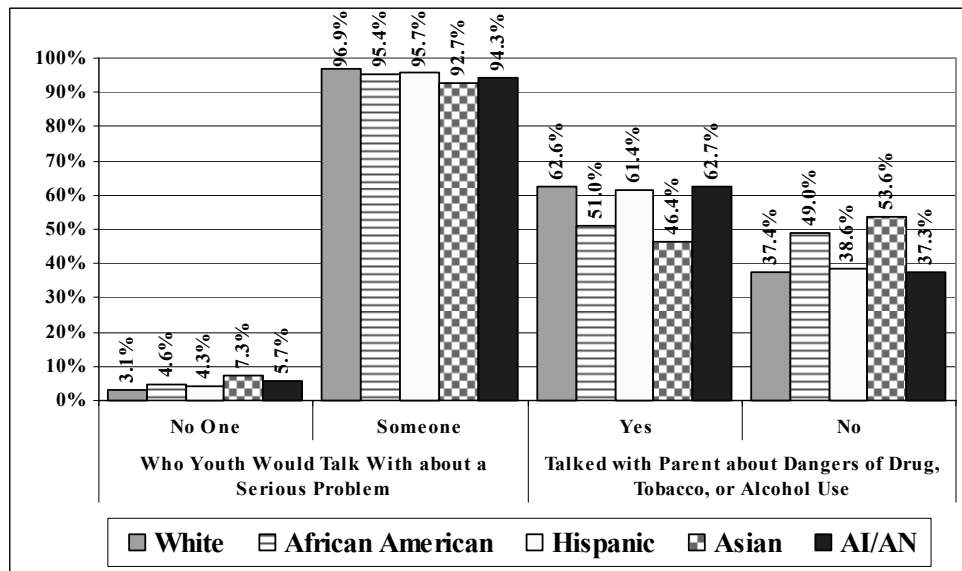
CHKS asked several help-seeking questions however these questions were part of a secondary questionnaire that were not administered at most schools in Oakland Unified. Consequently, fewer than 40 students participated in the survey. The results of the survey questions are therefore excluded from this report with the exception of one question which is highlighted below.

CHKS asked youth about the following statement: When I need help I find someone to talk with. The responses included: 'not at all true,' 'a little true,' 'pretty much true,' and 'very much true.'

Of 25 respondents, 21 said that they found the statement above to be 'not at all true' or 'a little true' while only 4 total respondents said the statement was 'pretty much true' or 'very much true.'

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health asked adolescents (ages 12-17) the following questions: Who would you talk with about a serious problem? Youth selected one of two options: "no one" or "someone." Secondly, youth were asked, have you talked with at least one parent in the last year about the dangers of drug, tobacco or alcohol use? Youth answered "yes" or "no."

FIGURE 47
HELP SEEKING BEHAVIORS OF ADOLESCENTS AGES 12-17, 2005



Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2005.

Note: Population estimates for different ethnic groups do not include individuals of Hispanic ancestor. For sample sizes, please refer to Appendix C.

- Most youth (about 96%) felt they could talk to “someone” if they were dealing with a serious problem.
- White and Latino/Hispanic youth were most likely to talk to at least one parent about the dangers of drug, tobacco, and alcohol use (62.6% and 61.4%, respectively).
- Compared to other ethnic groups, Asian youth had the highest percentage of respondents who felt they could talk to “no one” about their serious problems (7.3%).
- About 60% of all youth indicated that they have talked to at least one parent about the dangers of drug, tobacco, or alcohol use.
- Compared to other ethnic groups, Asian youth were the least likely to talk to at least one parent about the dangers of drug, tobacco or alcohol use (46.4%).\

These data are important in the context of this report. Substance abuse, poor mental/emotional health, anti-social behavior and teen pregnancy are all issues that threaten Latino/Hispanic youth in Oakland. In considering the type of services Latino/Hispanic youth need, it is also useful to look at how they respond when they need help and the type of resources these youth feel are available to them.

Note: a)TEDS records represent admissions rather than individuals, as a person may be admitted to treatment more than once (Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2002) and b) All racial groups include mixed youth of Hispanic ancestry.

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APPENDIX

THE CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS SURVEY BREAKDOWN OF THE SAMPLE BY ETHNICITY AND SEX: GRADES 7, 9 AND 11

	Cigarettes			Alcohol			Marijuana			Inhalants		
Ethnicity	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
African American	2007	855	1152	1989	847	1142	1989	844	1145	1983	847	1136
Asian	1138	559	579	1135	556	579	1136	557	579	1127	557	570
Hispanic	1703	800	903	1695	795	900	1692	793	899	1692	795	897
Caucasian	385	145	240	385	144	241	383	143	240	385	144	241
NHPI*	148	66	82	148	66	82	147	65	82	149	66	83
AIAN**	261	118	143	261	117	144	263	119	144	259	117	142
Other	414	177	237	413	175	238	412	177	235	405	174	231
Total***	5369	2480	2889	5339	2460	2879	5340	2460	2880	5316	2457	2859

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (OUSD), 2006

Note: *Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander,

**American Indian/Alaska Native;

***Individuals with multiple ethnicities are represented in more than one ethnic category. For this reason, the total does not equal the sum of the individual ethnicities. Corresponds to Table 26.

SAMPLE SIZES OF OAKLAND YOUTH ADMISSIONS (AGES 12-17) TO TREATMENT FACILITY BY PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF ABUSE AND RACE, 2005

	Alcohol	Cocaine	Marijuana	Heroin	Hallucinogens	Stimulants	Other***
Caucasian	59	4	136	2	0	22	9
African American	25	3	319	0	0	4	25
API*	23	1	42	1	1	5	4
AI/AN**	35	3	110	0	0	9	4
Hispanic	42	2	143	0	0	8	7

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 2005.

Note: *Asian/Pacific Islander ;

**American Indian/Alaska Native;

*** ‘Other’ includes: tranquilizers, barbiturates, inhalants and over-the-counter medications; Corresponds to Figure 27.

**SAMPLE SIZES OF CALIFORNIA YOUTH ADMISSIONS (AGES 12-17) TO TREATMENT FACILITY
BY PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF ABUSE AND RACE, 2005**

	Alcohol	Cocaine	Marijuana	Heroin	Hallucinogens	Stimulants	Other***
Caucasian	1099	90	3176	54	19	1198	95
African American	469	28	2216	4	4	73	52
API*	171	12	431	3	3	144	7
AI/AN**	129	8	368	1	1	102	7
Hispanic	2091	114	6069	46	10	1980	136

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 2005.

Note: *Asian/Pacific Islander;

**American Indian/Alaska Native;

*** ‘Other’ includes: tranquilizers, barbiturates, inhalants and over-the-counter medications; Corresponds to Figure 37.

Weighted Sample Sizes of Help Seeking Behaviors of Adolescents, 2005

	Talked with Parent about Dangers of Drug, Tobacco, or Alcohol Use		Who Youth Would Talk With about a Serious Problem	
	Yes	No	No One	Some One
White	9,550	5,712	472	14,670
African American	1,950	1,874	175	3,606
AI/AN	98	58	9	150
NHPI	*	*	*	*
Asian	485	561	75	954
Hispanic	2,657	1,670	183	4,118

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005.

*AI/AN = American Indian/Alaskan Native; NHPI = Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander.

Corresponds to Figure 40.